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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Basel Report Holds the World

Conference Called at Hague

Mr. Borah Says Cancel Debts

Nations Have Good Christmas

France Aids Bank, Rail, Ship

THE nations are brought to a realization that the subject of Germany's reparations must be seriously and immediately dealt with. The report of the Basel committee of experts who examined Germany's situation makes plain that something definite must be done about both reparations and war debts to prevent financial disaster to the world. England and France unite in calling a conference of the full Young plan committee to meet at The Hague on Jan. 18. In the great hall where the Young plan was accepted two years ago as the "final settlement" its revision will be considered. The United States may participate only unofficially. There can be no revision of war debts owed the United States without a change of its declared attitude by Congress. Senator Borah replies to the Basel report by announcing that the United States should cancel the war debts and withdraw from Europe completely.

The Basel report is the paramount news event, but the nations engage in many activities, and here is the heart of history for the week:

AUSTRALIA, having swept the Labor Party out of power, prepares to get behind the United Australia Party, with Joseph A. Lyons as Prime Minister, and cultivate close reciprocal relations with Great Britain.

CANADA'S imports from the United States drop $17,000,000 for November, the total being only $26,071,000, which is but little more than one-half what it was two years ago.

CHINA is left practically without a Government, with the departure from Nanking of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, former President, and the inability of the Cantonese newcomers to exercise real authority, leading to the belief that Chiang Kai-shek may be recalled to the Presidency as the one man strong enough to rule China.

FRANCE'S Chamber of Deputies guarantees the Bank of France against loss of $100,000,000 through depreciation of the pound, permits its railroads to issue bonds to the extent of $120,000,000, provides $120,000,000 for public work for the benefit of the unemployed, and helps the French Line of steamships by guaranteeing a bond issue of 300,000,000 francs and making a cash grant of 250,000,000.

GERMANY is made happy by the declaration of the Basel committee of experts that reparations must be reduced or wiped out and that they cannot be separated from the world economic problem, but is disappointed because the committee did not announce that reparations are at the bottom of the whole economic trouble.

HAWAII participates in ceremonies opening the new telephone service between Honolulu and the United States, the transmission of the human voice overseas being as successful as already achieved across the Atlantic.

HUNGARY declares a 12-months' moratorium on its foreign debt and will follow this with a six-months' moratorium on private short-term loans, to the serious discomfiture of Czechoslovakia and other neighboring countries to which it owes large sums.

INDIA feels public sentiment reacting favorably to the conciliatory policy of Great Britain and regards with satisfaction the naming of the Marquis of Lothian, Undersecretary of State for India, to head the commission which comes to India to carry on the work of constitution-building.

JAPAN, with its new Government operating under Premier Inukai, presses the occupation of Manchuria, capturing more cities as it drives the Chinese toward the Great Wall, and indicating, in spite of the renewed protest of the United States, Great Britain and France, that it will probably take Chinchow, last remaining important city in Manchuria.

JERUSALEM entertains the customary throng of visitors from many parts of the world, with processionals to the alleged site of the manger at Bethlehem and the cave from which the shepherds are said to have observed the brilliant star.

JUGOSLAVIA completes a great bridge across the Danube near Belgrade, being the largest built in the Balkans since the World War, which will reduce the train journey from Italy to Roumania by six hours.

MEXICO designates a definite hour each week at which the inmates of all prisons in the Republic shall be talked to on the evils of the liquor habit and how to overcome it, on the theory that it was liquor that got most of the men into prison.

Many nations lay aside their vicissitudes and celebrate Christmas with joy and happiness. It is inevitable that the whole-hearted observance such as is reported from many parts of the world should give the human family fresh strength and fresh fortitude to work out its problems. No problems are insurmountable when men at Christmas can rise for a day to a state of consciousness that transcends them.

Japan Blames Chinchow Group For Increase in Banditry

Replies Sent to Powers' Communications on Japanese Activities in Manchuria—Moscow Alleges Plot to Cause War

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 26—The Government tonight is issuing a general statement in connection with its replies to the powers' communications expressing apprehension regarding the Japanese army's activities in Manchuria. The replies were sent to Washington, London, and Paris through the Japanese diplomatic representatives in these capitals. The texts will not be published.

It is understood that the Government's statement places the blame for the enormous increase in banditry during the past month on the Chinchow régime, which is said to be instigating attacks on Japanese daily, throwing all Manchuria into chaos.

The statement is expected to review the whole Manchurian situation since the League Council adjourned, recalling that Japan made specific reservations regarding the right to act against bandits and disorderly elements.

In connection with the reports of neutral observers at Chinchow asserting that the Chinese are showing no signs of aggravating the situation, the statement will probably point out that the connection between the Chinchow régime and bandit groups obviously could not be seen at Chinchow.

Competent observers consider the important problem for Japanese diplomacy abroad now is to convince world opinion that peace and order in Manchuria must be restored rapidly if the population is to be spared unspeakable suffering and that the Japanese army is the only organism capable of bringing quick order out of existing chaos.

Various interpretations are being placed on Moscow's sensational announcement regarding an alleged plot to assassinate Koki Hirota, Japanese Ambassador, with a view to causing a Russo-Japanese war. Information here tends to confirm the report that the Soviet Government has requested the immediate recall of Carl Wanek, member of the Czechoslovakian diplomatic mission in Moscow, on the ground that Mr. Wanek is the foreign diplomatic agent mentioned. It is understood that Leo Karakhan, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, summoned Mr. Hirota on Thursday and informed him of the details of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

POINTS IN FAVOR OF NICARAGUAN CANAL ADVANCED

Board Finds Project Desirable When Trade Flow Quickens

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (By U. P.)—The Interoceanic Canal Board report submitted soon after the opening of Congress, although finding negatively on the desirability of immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, put forward a long list of conclusions concerning possible advantages of a second waterway and clarified international aspects of the project.

The board's conclusion that no immediate steps be taken to provide increased facilities for passing water-borne traffic from ocean to ocean, caused little surprise at a time of substantially reduced traffic through the Panama Canal.

The board found, however, that "international relations and national defense would be improved at any time by a second canal." It reported that all engineering problems can be solved, and recited various shipping and commercial advantages which will be pertinent when reviving trade makes interoceanic transit a more urgent matter than at present. The cost, including that of defense, was estimated at $722,000,000.

The report contains an exposition of the international relations and obligations involved in the future construction of a Nicaraguan waterway.

"Before construction of a canal could begin, a further treaty would be necessary," says the report, "covering such matters as acquisition of a canal zone and the specific rights and privileges necessary for constructing, operating and defending the canal."

The report added that building a canal with the establishment of a canal zone by the United States would tend to stabilize Nicaragua's Government, which in turn would have a beneficial effect on all Central American Governments and thus greatly benefit international relations.

Favorable arguments for the Nicaraguan Canal when increased ocean facilities are necessary were officially summarized by the board as follows, in part:

"A majority of the ships passing from ocean to ocean would save time and money by using the Nicaraguan route.

"The interconstal trade of the United States would be benefited.

"The improvement of the Mississippi River and connecting waterways along with the construction of a Nicaraguan canal would benefit the midwestern United States.

"Both in war and peace two canals would give greater assurance of uninterrupted waterway passage between the oceans.

"The sizes of ships are increasing. In time larger locks than those now at Panama will be needed.

"The building of the Nicaraguan Canal is entirely feasible both from an engineering and construction standpoint."

AUSTRALIA SWINGS TO HORSES AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A decided swing-over to horses from mechanical transport has been noted throughout Australia recently.

It is particularly noticeable on the farms and in South Australia, where the Government has been making advances to necessitous agriculturists for the purchase of horses. Carriers are finding that horses pay better than motor lorries for short hauls.

During the last 12 months nearly 2000 draft horses have been sent from South to Western Australia, and there is a keen demand in the markets for Clydesdales.

Two or three years ago very few horses were being sold at auction but at present about 6000 a year are being put through the ring. Riding hacks and ponies are almost unprocurable.

TARIFF ISSUE LINKED BY HULL TO WAR DEBTS

Removal of Barriers to Free Exchange of Goods Held Essential

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 — The tariff issue was linked with the general war debts problem today by Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee in a statement declaring that foreign debtors of the United States will not be able to pay until international trade is freed from the stifling restrictions of tariff barriers.

"So far as I am able," he added, "I shall urge and insist that our Government and its debtors first go on record on this one method of restoring international trade before any debt discussion can fairly and legitimately arise."

Added to the declaration attached to the debt moratorium resolution when it passed Congress last week, against any further reduction or cancellation of war debts, it strengthens the general conviction current here that Congress is in no mood to listen to pleas for leniency on debt payments so long as the countries continue to build up armaments and carry on a tariff warfare.

"Insurmountable tariff walls everywhere have offered the chief obstruction to international trade," Senator Hull said, "so that it is less in amount today than before the World War. Debtor countries, with their foreign trade thus strangled, have long since denuded themselves of their limited gold reserves in a desperate effort to pay, and so postpone the day of default."

Meanwhile Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, Republican leader of the Senate, added his voice to those who have already declared further reduction is contingent upon disarmament.

Declaring that in his opinion France could pay its debts to the United States regardless of whether it continues to receive German reparations payments, he served warning that the American Congress will never cancel debts to permit Europe to continue its process of arming.

"It is unthinkable," he said, "that our people are going to pay to build up European navies and armies."

Senator Watson agreed that Great Britain is in a serious economic situation, but he was confident it would work out and eventually be able to discharge its obligations to the United States.

GOV. CASE ASKS RAIL LINK WITH 'BRIDGE' LINES

Rhode Island Executive Backs Four-System Plan of Consolidation

Gov. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island has filed a petition of intervention with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the application of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and others now pending before the commission. Hearings are scheduled for Jan. 6. The petition officially places Rhode Island on record as approving the inclusion of New England in the four-system plan of consolidation of the railroads of the United States.

The petition filed by Governor Case, differing from the intervention petition filed by the other five governors of New England, emphasizes the importance of a proper allocation of the so-called bridge lines, which are the connecting roads between the railways lying wholly within New England and the trunk lines west of the Hudson River coming to New England's borders.

Rhode Island's action coincides with the opinion of Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who said in a Boston speech recently that it would be "an economic crime" if the petition of the five New England Governors should delay approval of the four-system plan. Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire declared following this assertion that the Governors' petition was "not filed to delay the consideration of the four-party plan at all, but to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad and its related companies to divest itself of its common stock holdings in the New Haven and Boston & Maine railway systems which today amount to practical control of these common carriers."

In a statement by Governor Case he points out that Rhode Island approves of the four-system plan and asks for its extension into New England on the ground that New England is geographically, commercially and industrially an inseparable part of the eastern territory. Governor Case states that Rhode Island asks that the bridge lines be so allocated as to connect the New England roads with their natural trunk line affiliates and so provide the proper transportation connection between New England and the rest of the United States.

Hoover Seeks Way To Speed Program Through Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—President Hoover was back at his desk today after the holiday, planning how to expedite the journey through Congress of the economic program he proposed in his annual message.

During the congressional recess he will have conferences with Republican and Democratic members of Congress in an effort to have the measures for economic rehabilitation of the nation acted upon as soon as possible in the new year. "Until this matter is out of the way, everything else waits," was the word given out at the White House this morning on behalf of the President.

Eight of the 12 economic steps proposed by the President to improve the domestic situation require legislative action, among them establishment of a reconstruction finance corporation, a system of home loan discount banks and strengthening of the federal land banks. Some of the congressional subcommittees will continue to hold hearings during the recess and should have things in good shape when Congress convenes on Jan. 4, Mr. Hoover has been informed.

The President is considering sending a special message to Congress when it returns asking nonpartisan coöperation and speed in getting these measures through, but it is considered unlikely at this time that he will do so.

Tropical Fruits Slowly Making Way Into Bill of Fare in Temperate Zone

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Exotic fruits unknown to the forefathers of this country may be common on the bill of fare of the next generations, experts at the Department of Agriculture believe.

People of the temperate zones have adopted from natives of the tropics the orange, the pineapple and the banana, but they are only just beginning to learn about the mango, papaya, cherimoya, avocado, Japanese persimmon, surinam cherry, loquat Natal plum and jaboticaba, all of which are being produced in the United States, some in commercial quantities and others awaiting such publicity as the avocado or alligator pear received to make them popular with the public.

About 100 varieties of the avocado are now available in the United States and the fruit has so benefited by publicity that production has now reached a stage where marketing problems have developed. The mango, now being grown in Florida on a small commercial scale, weighs about a pound and is said to remind one of a large, very tender and juicy peach, but with a fragrance and a spicy flavor not found in any other fruit. It is meeting with a ready sale.

Then there is the papaya, one of the most common fruits in the Philippines, Central America, Brazil and Hawaii, which is grown in California and Florida commercially. These fruits weigh from two to four pounds and are served in the same manner as cantaloupes. The flavor is sweet, with a musky tang and they are much relished by those familiar with them. Both papaya and mango trees are highly ornamental.

The cherimoya is a fruit with a rough, warty exterior, a white custardlike pulp, and a flavor resembling a combination of pineapple and banana. A few of these are produced in Florida. The surinam cherry is a purple fruit resembling the common cherry while the grummichama also somewhat resembles a cherry. The Natal plum produces a sauce resembling cranberry sauce and the carambola is a fruit with an acid pulp yielding a juice which is used to remove iron rust and in dyeing.

The Japanese persimmon is now widely grown in the United States along the Atlantic coast from Norfolk, Va., southward and westward as far as Knoxville, Tenn. The fruit is much larger than the persimmon common in the United States and some varieties have no seeds. The persimmon is becoming gradually more common on the market.

Determination Writ Large on Faces in Moscow Factory

TYPES OF WORKERS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Artist Takes Impressions in Shops of Great Electrical Plant of Capital.

Trade Strife Erects Walls Of Nationalism

Obstruction of Commerce Regarded as Menace to Civilization

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Joseph Barthélemy, the distinguished French legist and economist, declares that the greatest paradox of modern times is the existence, side by side, of political internationalism and economic nationalism. It may be objected that political internationalism has been accepted more in theory than in practice; and that economic nationalism is condemned in theory though pursued in practice. But it is certain that while everything makes the recognition of interdependence in the economic domain necessary, each nation is extremely reluctant to give up its ardent nationalism.

Declarations are made by responsible ministers, resolutions are passed by successive conferences, in favor of economic liberty and the suppression of tariff barriers.

Tariff Walls Heightened

On the contrary, tariff walls are being strengthened and multiplied. Great Britain, finding itself alone, has felt obliged to take measures to prevent foreign goods from entering the country. "Buy British!" is the motto, to which the French reply, "Achetez Français!" and from all the other countries in their respective languages the same cry goes up!

Jugoslavia prohibits the importation of goods which it can produce. Hungary and Austria have import restrictions which provoke reprisals. Spain further regulates its imports. Holland is restraining imports. Latvia and Finland take special measures. Italy raises its tariff walls. The Scandinavian countries increase restrictions on foreign exchanges. Germany has a tight grip on foreign credit. France places a surtax on imports from countries off the gold standard. Outside Europe similar methods to the same ends are being applied.

If international trade is not completely stopped, it is because, despite quotas, prohibitions, regulations, tariffs, surtaxes and rigid rules for currency dealings, international trade is a necessity.

Dealing in Necessities

It is, however, not for any want of trying to prevent international trade that it still exists. If all these schemes were effective they would result in a situation in which every country would live on itself and by itself. Foreign goods have become objectionable. They have been placed in the category of undesirable things.

This retrograde condition of affairs is against all sensible international laws. In theory it cannot be denied that anything which tends to dam up the channels of trade, which destroys the normal relations of peoples, which causes an economic insularity, is not only damaging to the whole world, but, in running counter to the unquestionable solidarity of the nations, may destroy modern civilization.

Yet in practice it cannot be disputed that international trade is being hampered in every possible way. There is a contradiction here that may have the most direful consequences. It is useless to close one's eyes to the evidence. It is a duty to direct attention to the evidence with a view to inducing men to adopt a course which shall reconcile national practice with the well-established precepts of economic internationalism.

CHERIF GETS BOOK PRIZE

MADRID, Dec. 26 (AP)—The national literature prize for 1931 has been awarded to Señor Ciprian Rivas Cherif, brother-in-law of Señor Manuel Azana, the former Provisional President.

Soviet Notables Poor 'Sitters'

* * *

Artist Draws Between Telephone Calls; Moscow Art World Found More Leisured

* * *

The following is the fifth of a series of articles which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *will print from time to time, giving an artist's impressions of people and places in Russia, as sketched in the highways and byways of the Soviet Republic.*

By ERNA PLACHTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Portraying Soviet Russian statesmen is no easy task. Willing as they may be to sit, they simply lack the time. For the few leading men Soviet Russia possesses are very busy. Mr. Gregory F. Grinko, the organizer of Soviet Russia's finances, for instance, plainly told me he had only half an hour to spare and not a minute longer. Alas, half of those precious minutes were lost to me as the telephone kept on ringing all the time and he was continually forced to change his position.

Usually one must wait for many weeks before one is able to fix a definite date for a sitting. Telephoning is of no use whatever. One must go oneself and go again and again. In other countries this would be considered rude. Not so in Soviet Russia.

It took three weeks, for example, to arrange for a sitting with Mr. Leo Karakhan, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs. One comes across the most different types of men when sketching Soviet officials. Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, is quite west European in looks and manner. He might almost be a German. If I had not known that Mr. Karakhan is a Russian Communist, I would have taken him for a distinguished Spanish aristocrat. But on going to him at the Foreign Office I had to pass a grim-looking sentinel, automatic pistol in his belt, guarding the anteroom. Such incidents then quickly remind one where one is.

Mr. Karl Radek, the famous publicist, I sketched in the turmoil of the busy Izvestia editorial offices. He is far too lively to sit still all the while and so a good-looking secretary read an article to him while I was at work. In between, he made witty remarks in German over to where I was sitting. My first impression of him was his striking resemblance to Franz Schubert, the composer, and I asked myself how it was that this was the face of a fiery revolutionist.

What unexpected obstacles one must cope with when portraying in Moscow is shown by the following incident: I had arranged for a sitting with Mr. Czuchnovski, a Russian airman who did splendid work in helping to rescue the members of Nobile's airship expedition to the arctic regions. At the head aviation office I was told that he lived only one minute from the Zoölogical Gardens. So I walked there one evening with a friend to locate his house. But the one minute proved to be an hour and a half, and when we got to the street no such house number existed. We searched until midnight.

This reminds me of the experience of a German acquaintance of mine in Moscow. He wished to speak to "Mr. Smith" at one of the government offices. But "Mr. Smith" could not be found and the reply was given that he was out. The same occurred on the following days. Finally it was discovered that no "Mr. Smith" worked in that office, but that "Mr. Smith" was really "Mrs. Smith" and that she had been there all the time.

The Russian artists proved more accessible than the state officials in my portrait work. Mr. Meyerhold, the famous progressive stage director, overwhelmed me with his hos-

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New Political Party Evolved In Jugoslavia

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Dec. 26—A new political party has come into existence in Jugoslavia. It is composed of all members of the present Skupshtina led by Gen. Pera Khivkovitch, and bears the name of "Radical Peasant Democracy."

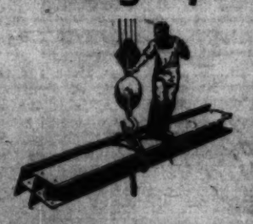
In the composition of its program it aims to include all the old parties which have been outlawed. It consists to a large extent of former members of the old Serbian Radical Party, the old Serbian Democratic Party, the Serbian Peasant Party, the Croatian Peasant Party, Svetozar Priditchevitch's Democratic Party and the Slovene People's Party. Thus its name embraces all former names of Radical, Democratic and Peasant."

The first plank of this party's program provides for national unity. Another plank with an anti-bureaucratic warp provides for loyal service to the nation rendered by devoted and trained officials, conscious of the needs of the taxpaying capacities of the people. Special attention is given to peasant workers. First they are called the principal foundation of Jugoslav culture, economy and physical power, and adequate measures are to be taken to assure them of prosperity and progress.

Religion and education are to be encouraged, protected and wisely directed. Much care is to be given to physical education. In all schools and athletic organizations, the idea of a strong, unified state is to be emphasized.

The party advocates the giving of racial minorities complete cultural liberty. In international affairs peace and coöperation are the ideals to be sought. The new party was organized shortly before Christmas and is designed to supplant all former parties. Its members have virtually been appointed by General Khivhovitch, the party chief, and any dissension from him automatically removes the member from Parliament.

Going Up!



ORIGINALLY announced as a 16-page supplement, the WORLD ACHIEVEMENT section of The Christian Science Monitor has been increased to 32 pages of rotogravure. The publication date has been changed from Dec. 31, 1931, to

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PAY DEBTS IN SUPPLIES, LONDON PLAN

Lord Hugh Cecil Offers Way of Reimbursement of United States

AMERICANS LINK CREDITS AND ARMS

Congress Wary of Revision Until Military Costs Are Cut Drastically

Shall the nations be compelled to pay their war debts in gold or shall tariff walls be lowered so they may meet their obligations in goods? This question has become the crux of the settlement of issues growing out of the World War.

In England a plan has been proposed under which the British Government would pay its indebtedness to the United States in supplies for the American army, navy and air forces.

More and more the question of war debts is being linked with disarmament in the United States, with members of Congress insisting that the case for debt revision has little strength when nations are continuing their enormous expenditures for military purposes.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 26—A plan to pay Britain's debt to the United States in the same way it was incurred, namely, in supplies for the use of the army, navy and air forces, is mooted here.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who sponsors it, is brother of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood. He points out that though what Britain borrowed from the United States was valued in gold dollars, no gold actually passed between the two countries.

What happened was that the United States Government gave the British Government credit to be used in purchasing munitions. Why not therefore, he argues, let the British Government now give the United States similar facilities in Britain. The United States budget (and with it the American taxpayer) would be relieved to the extent of this credit each year and Britain would benefit by reduction of the amount needed for relief of the unemployed.

The Cecil plan, which is published as a letter in the London Times, is an attempt to get round the increasing complication of tariffs in the scheme of international payments.

Payment in Goods

There is a growing conviction here that owing to tariff walls Britain, in company with other debtors, may be obliged, however unwillingly, to say bluntly to the United States that it can only resume payment of its debts when the Hoover "postponement" period comes to an end next year if the United States will agree to take payment in goods.

It isn't that debtors are unwilling to pay. It is that the creditor will not allow him to. Such at least is the British view of the present situation. Britain sees the United States Government as a creditor as far as Europe is concerned to the extent of some $256,000,000 yearly. With European goods shut out to an increasing extent by higher and higher tariffs, the only avenue of payments is by means of gold.

The world output of the precious metal is estimated at about $400,000,000 and is gradually falling. Normally it is distributed about the world to take care of the currency needs of all countries. Now, however, colossal sums are required to pay debts to the United States, and in order to satisfy this demand Britain and other debtor countries have to offer producers more and more goods in exchange. Hence the phenomenal fall in commodity prices throughout the world, including the United States, in the past two years.

Temporary Settlement

The British Government takes the view that now is the time to grapple with the whole problem unless the world is to sink still further into the morass. Prior to the congressional vote on the moratorium, Downing Street hoped to arrange an international conference to settle the whole issue of war debts, reparations, tariffs and currency once for all. Now it has been reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the time is not ripe.

At the forthcoming reparations conference in January, therefore, Britain will in the main accept the French thesis that a temporary settlement is all that can be reached. The American decision is also having a profound effect on Britain's tariff policy. Until now the Cabinet has been groping. While the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, saw a glimmer of hope that the world would consent to raze tariff walls he could be relied on to do the utmost to prevent Britain building one.

It may even be assumed he delayed drawing up the new tariff policy until he knew what was going to happen in Washington. He knows now, and before Feb. 2, when Parliament meets, it is expected he will have a new strong policy cut and dried. That it will be strongly protectionist now goes without saying, unless there are signs of a change in the attitude of the rest of the world.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 — With the Geneva disarmament conference little more than a month away, the newly named members of the American delegation are finding the

question intimately tied up with the subject of war debts.

The expectation has been stated in official quarters here that an economic conference in Europe will shortly follow the arms conference. Events may bring it about that the two matters will be merged in subsequent discussions.

Debate over the moratorium, just completed in Congress, has shown in striking fashion the degree to which American legislators are linking the two matters. While passage of the moratorium was never in doubt, the question was frequently expressed why certain European nations needed a holiday from debts when they were able to increase expenses for armaments.

Debts and Armament

There is every expectation here that the Hoover-Stimson case for lowering armaments, which will be presented by Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes as head of the American delegation in the Geneva parley, will be strengthened by the pressure of the war debts. It will be pointed out that there is slight chance of expecting more lenient debt terms from Congress if debtor nations are able to find money to build new warships and equip new armies. Spokesmen for these countries may well point out, however, that United States war expenditures have also gone up.

President Hoover, in his special message to Congress, Dec. 10, stressed the economic loss of warships and armies.

"The burden of taxes to support armament is greater today," he said, "than before the great war, and the economic instability of the world is definitely due in part to this cause and the fears which these huge armaments at all times created."

A study recently made by the Foreign Policy Association bears out the charge that huge amounts are being spent today for armaments, at a time when the financial solvency of many great nations is tottering.

Table of Comparisons

In parallel columns the following table shows the amounts spent for armaments in 1930 of eight European countries as compiled by the United States War Department and the debt payment for the year to the United States of the same countries postponed by the moratorium:

Country	For Armaments	For Debt to U. S.
Belgium	$23,247,347	$7,950,000
Czechoslovakia	41,056,000	3,000,000
France	547,133,935	50,000,000
Great Britain	608,024,880	159,520,000
Italy	322,337,000	14,706,000
Poland	122,995,000	7,486,000
Roumania	67,061,000	800,000
Jugoslavia	47,491,000	250,000
Totals	$1,779,346,162	$243,712,000

Defense Costs Rising

A comparison of "national defense" expenditures of the seven great powers — England, France, Germany, Italy, Soviet Russia, Japan and the United States—as between 1913 and 1930 shows a general increase, except in the case of Germany.

Under national defense the pre-war and post-war figures include all expenditures upon the army and navy, and in some cases the cost of ordinary military pensions; they do not include war pensions, however. For the seven great powers the total was about $2,154,000,000 in 1913, and $2,958,800,000 in 1930, an increase of approximately 37 per cent, even despite the fact that Germany's expenditures have fallen off 63 per cent.

This increase is due in some degree to the general rise in price levels since 1913. When adjustment is made for changed prices, however, an increased war appropriation is still discoverable.

Japan Sends Reply To Note of Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

alleged plot, after which Mr. Hirota informed Toyko, adding his desire to remain in Moscow.

Moscow's action in issuing the sensational official statement to foreign correspondents at first mystified Tokyo, but on reflection it now indicates that Mr. Karakhan merely followed the usual Soviet propaganda policy, which always emphasizes any news item tending to undermine public confidence in capitalistic states. Russian sources here unofficially assert that France investigated the alleged plot, feeling that Soviet Russia must be crushed before industrialization is completed and believing that the military elements in Japan were excited to the point where a Russo-Japanese war would immediately be started.

The whole incident still bears many mysterious angles and possibly may never be fully explained.

Meantime Soviet agents in the Orient are utilizing the story for propaganda purposes as part of a consistent campaign to increase public misconfidence in capitalistic régimes.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TALK ON AIR DEC. 27

Mr. Orwell Bradley Towne, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will conduct the regular afternoon program of the Columbia Church of the Air over a coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27, from 2:30 to 3, eastern standard time. This program is transmitted by 45 stations associated with the Columbia network.

Mr. Towne will speak on the subject "The Tenets of The Mother Church." The Columbia mixed quartet will assist during the period, singing the hymns "He That Has God His Guardian Made," "In Heavenly Love Abiding" and "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," from the Christian Science Hymnal.

JAPAN SHIPS MORE GOLD

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Shipments of gold, totaling $25,000,000, will arrive in the United States around Jan. 1 from Japan, it was learned today at the New York office of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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BASEL REPORT VIEWED AS STEP TO DEBT ACCORD

Comment From Capitals Finds General Approval for Conclusions

By the Associated Press

The report of the Young plan advisory committee, meeting at Basel, aroused comment in capitals throughout the world. Below are the "nutshell" responses:

Berlin—Satisfactory, although it fell short of being a comprehensive solution of the finance problem.

Paris—Not so bad as had been feared.

London—Betters the outlooks for the impending international conference on reparations.

Geneva—The experts did their work well, but only the governments can work out remedies when political questions dominate the international situation so completely.

Vienna—At least another step in the right direction.

Washington—Despite the committee's findings, Congress has made it impossible for the Administration to take any further action on debts.

BASEL, Switz., Dec. 26 (AP)—Fifty-one pages of economics and politics interwoven in one document—the Young plan advisory committee's report on reparations—were given to the world here on Christmas eve.

Summarizing the financial and economic situation of Germany and the world business depression in general, the experts' report, extracts of which were given out Thursday, was accepted by authorities here as the best available collection of information about reparations questions and kindred subjects.

Concluding with an appeal to the governments to act immediately to alleviate the world depression, the document accepts Germany's plea of inability to make conditional reparations transfers after the end of the Hoover debt holiday.

Guide to Conference

It infers, also, that the unconditional annuities provided by the Young plan should be reduced or suspended.

While the document is valuable only as a guide for the forthcoming conference of governments on reparations, the opinion here was that it would aid in the crystallization of the various attitudes on the debt and reparations questions.

It was freely forecast that the result of the experts' investigation would be a continuation of the fundamentals set forth in the Hoover holiday program, under which conditional annuities were suspended and the unconditional portion was lent back to Germany by the Bank for International Settlements.

The complete text revealed that the experts believed the greater part of the additional 4,000,000,000 reichsmarks (approximately $1,000,000,000) presented to them as the increase in short-term debts since the Wiggin committee sat in August, was offset by German assets abroad. Therefore the committee held that the Wiggin total of short-term indebtedness — 7,500,000,000 reichsmarks (approximately $1,875,000,000) was about exact.

Tariffs Hamper Exports

The trade balance, the experts found, may fall as German officials have forecast.

"It is impossible to disregard the existence of powerful factors adverse to the continuance of favorable trade development," the report said.

"Tariffs, exchange control measures in other countries, import restrictions and contingents, together with enhanced competition, all tend to hamper German exports."

A thrust at unconditional annuities, 80 per cent of which France receives as payment for actual war damages, was made in the discussion of the German railways, which stand good for these non-postponable payments.

"The railways in 1931," the report said, "will not be able, even after drawing on reserves to cover out of earnings the liabilities incumbent on it in respect of reparation and debt charges."

Motion Pictures

"Delicious"

Janet Gaynor, sweet-without-a-simper as ever, graces the new feature film at the Metropolitan Theater. Its title, "Delicious," is pronounced by Miss Gaynor, who is a little Scotch waif this time, with the second "i" left in. This cute pronunciation inspires a fellow steerage passenger, a Russian musician, to make a little song (via George Gershwin) around it. In fact it is this, and other little songs, and the musical score in general, that make the picture. The score supplements with distinction the undistinguished Cinderella-theme-with-variations of the plot.

Of course the Russian musician loves Janet, named Heather Gordon with the motion picture's unfailing effort to make all things clear. But where Janet is, one Charles Farrell also is not far to seek. And sure enough, there he is, proud in polo clothes or other attire befitting a great Hollywood gentleman. His the high-sounding name of Larry Beaumont. Needless to say, Janet, armed with innocent archness and not a trace of the vamp in her make-up, gets her man. But not without vicissitudes, not without an hour and a half's adventure.

The action takes place part on shipboard and part in the glamorous first port of America. The scenarist's gift for invention of "involvement" is remarkable. Next to the music, the Kaufmanesque touches of satirical fancy are the best of the picture. Heather's dream of New York the night before landing is delectable. There are other touches not so good, as when the musical bottle which Heather tilts to the proper angle for keeping its tinkling message going, stops without being set upright, in order to make way for a scene in duo between the great Larry and the meek Heather. It is a mistake to suppose that audiences are unaware of these trifles. And somewhere before we have seen an ardent young man dash recklessly through traffic jams in his costly motorcar, fling himself up a receding gangplank, rush frantically about the departing liner's decks and at last grasp his sweetheart in his arms (curtain). Is this Hollywood's only way of wooing?

In spite of the good-humored chuckles that such products of our great American industry sometimes unintentionally give us, we cannot too emphatically add that Janet of the Screen stands definitely for a fine type of sweet and lovable girl in a play of harmless sentimentality. Miss Gaynor approximates the Scotch accent without the burr, and with only an occasional slip into Americanese.

Boston Art Notes

Fogg Museum

On special display at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard, is an early Buddhist Japanese painting. It depicts the Bodhisattva Kwannon being borne along the rippling surf on a lotus blossom. It is a rare piece from the thirteenth century.

The image is perceived in that lofty majesty, that detachment from the concrete and commonplace, which characterize the highest art of China and Japan. The tracery of contours, the melting lineaments, the fret of gems, the gold mount are conveyed and assembled with a sensibility almost beyond the apprehension of Westerners. The design is an externalization of beautiful mental attributes.

Another display of particular merit at the Fogg Museum is a case of small objects of art made in Romanesque and Gothic days. They include Byzantine ivories, enamels, a Rhenish ivory, an illuminated page. One piece, a bronze and ivory casket, is part of the Guelph treasure.

The exquisite manipulation of these small crafts, the fine understanding of the inherent qualities of the materials, mark the richness of the output of handicraft during the so-called Dark Ages. No colorists of our enlightened day can surpass the quaint charms of the Limoges enamels.

In the designs we may observe the austerity of Byzantine design, the intentional stiltedness, the aloofness of attitude. It is interesting further to compare the Kwannon portrait, which is of contemporary facture; there is similarity in mood, but disparity in treatment. The Japanese absorbed the material and transmuted it to an ethereal symbol.

D. A.

Soviet Notables As Poor 'Sitters'

(Continued from Page 1)

pitality and generosity. He would invite many artists to his flat, even in his absence, for me to sketch. He owns a lovely apartment in one of the newly erected buildings. Exquisite shawls, beautiful dancing figures from Java and other precious art objects decorate it.

I sketched his wife, Sinaida Reich, one of Russia's greatest actresses, and Mr. Leon Oborin, a brilliant young musician, on the day he was leaving with his entire ensemble on a tour. He gave a very enjoyable farewell lunch. The conversation was very animated. Mr. Meyerhold himself would come up to me, make a pleasant remark, and then be off again. Mr. Oborin sat down at the grand piano and played Chopin. It was altogether pleasantly bohemian.

And from there I went straight to Mr. Konstantin Stanislavski, the king of Russian artists. It was a peculiar and very soothing experience to come from Mr. Meyerhold's scintillating party and lively household into this dignified, quiet and cultured home, to be kindly welcomed by the owner with snow-white hair and quiet, intelligent eyes—a perfect gentleman and artist. I had scarcely sat down when a table of refreshments was noiselessly pushed up to my side. While portraying him, we talked about art. I am convinced that Mr. Stanislavski would never yield to others in a question of art. The portrait I made of him was the first to be sketched of this great stage director in many years. My visit to his home was the most pleasing experience I had in Moscow.

CONGRESS TO GET MAINE PROPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 26—Protective tariffs on wood pulp, exclusion from the United States of Russian products, a countervailing duty on imports to offset the effects of fluctuating foreign exchange rates, temporary withdrawal from the market of offerings from public timber lands and liberalization of the Sherman antitrust law are measures which the Maine delegation in Washington has been requested to urge upon Congress with a view to immediate action.

The above protective measures, all in accord with a national movement for the protection of the lumber, pulp and wood products industries of the United States, are included in resolutions adopted at a joint meeting of the executive committees of the Maine State Grange, Kennebec Valley Protective Association and Maine Lumbermen and Land Owners' Association. The resolutions have received the indorsement of Gov. William Tudor Gardiner and the executive council and have been forwarded to Washington, with official request for early attention.

BANK TO PAY DIVIDEND

POULTNEY, Vt., Dec. 25 (AP)—James E. Farrell, receiver for the First National Bank of Poultney, which closed on June 2, said tonight that a 10 per cent dividend would be paid to the bank's 2500 depositors on Monday. The Monday payment will total $73,000 and bring the total paid thus far to 70 per cent of the bank's obligations.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—The directors of Illinois Bell Telephone Company have approved expenditures of $5,751,738 for additions and betterment of plan in Chicago and of $1,198,197 for territory outside Chicago, or a total of $6,949,935. This brings total outlay approved to date this year to $25,573,494.

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Leads Australian Parties to Victory

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JOSEPH A. LYONS

Former Labor Member, Who Now Heads the United Australia Party and Its Ally, the Country Party.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 26—With the triumph of the National Party in the Commonwealth elections, corresponding to the victory of the National Government in Britain, Mr. Lyons looms as leader of Australian politics during the coming critical months. Having broken away from the Scullin Labor Government because of its inflationist tendencies, he immediately acquired popularity among the more moderate groups for his stand for a sound basis of finance and became the natural leader of a coalition of the United Australia Party and the Country Party against Labor, a position corresponding closely to that of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in Britain.

Theaters

"Smiling Faces"

Shubert Theater, Boston—Fred Stone in a new musical comedy, "Smiling Faces," with Paula Stone. Book by Harry Clarke, music by Harry Revel, lyrics by Mack Gordon. Beginning Dec. 25, 1931. The cast:

Bob Bowington	Roy Royston
Perkins	Boyd Davis
Arthur Lawrence	Billy Taylor
Monument Spleen	Fred Stone
Amy Edwards	Hope Emerson
First Assistant	Herbert Lyle
Second Assistant	William Lilling
Peggy Post	Paula Stone
Elsa Scheft	Lotti Loder
Sybilla Richter	Isabel O'Madigan
Cordonia Potts	Adora Andrews
Edward Richter	Eddie Garvie
Mildred MacCoy	Doris Faiston
First Wrestler	A. Youssoff
Second Wrestler	George Herman

A large audience was on hand to welcome Mr. Stone, favorite now these many years, and his daughter Paula, who seems to be ready to pick up the torch. The new Stone vehicle is of the eclectic variety, and depends for its effects chiefly upon speed and noise. To be in the fashion, it takes off as a satire on the movies, with Mr. Stone as a director with a really inspired name. But with Mr. Stone letting go the controls, the satire presently goes into a tailspin and what emerges from the wreckage is a musical comedy with a long string of progenitors. Its music nods politely in the direction of many composers, from Mendelssohn to the author of "Sing Something Simple," and its lines boast an origin even more ancient than the early Stone age.

It is pleasanter to contemplate the dancing, which of course is the chief ingredient. Upon the slender shoulders of Miss Paula Stone the paternal mantle rests gracefully. She is ably backed by the Messrs. Roy Royston and Billy Taylor. A group of Albertina Rasch Dancers, more generously proportioned than usual, contribute several numbers which are worthy of consideration by serious students of the dance. Mr. Stone gallantly yielded to Miss Emerson most of the comic lines. This actress is a strapping exponent of horseplay. Everything, from buffoonery to specialty dances, was hilariously welcomed by the holiday merry-makers.

L. A. S.

"Sooky"

At the Uptown Theater, Paramount presents "Sooky," a screen drama by Percy Crosby, directed by Norman Taurog. The cast:

"Skippy" Skinner	Jackie Cooper
"Sooky" Wayne	Bobbie Coogan
Sidney Saunders	Jackie Searl
Mr. Skinner	Willard Robertson
Mrs. Skinner	Enid Bennett
Mrs. Wayne	Helen Jerome Eddy
Mr. Saunders	Leigh Allen
Mr. Moggs	Guy Oliver
Mr. Willoughby	Harry Beresford
Hilda	Gertrude Sutton
Krausmeyer	Oscar Apfel
Officer Duncan	Tom Wilson

"Sooky" goes the way of all sequels and becomes a little less than its predecessor, "Skippy." But only a little less, for Jackie Cooper, still unspoiled, applies his astounding art with touching effectiveness, as "Skippy." Bobby Coogan is runner-up as "Sooky." Although he is an appropriately wistful and dear little tatterdemalion of the Cabbage Patch, or Shanty Town, not all of his scenes quite come off. And Jackie Searl's premeditated meannesses are beginning to lose their charm. Why are movie juveniles called "Jackie," and why type them thus early by giving them the same part over and over again in only slightly varied guise?

Our respect and admiration go to the actress who is willing to make herself plain for her art. Often the absence of cosmetical allure gives inner beauty an opportunity to shine through. By the use of make-up that conceals make-up, restrained gesture, and a low, well-modulated voice, Helen Jerome Eddy achieves a little masterpiece in Sooky's mother, Mrs. Wayne. Willard Robinson and Enid Bennett make an estimable pair of parents as before. Their patience, sympathy and understanding set a splendid example for fathers and mothers that we might all succeed in copying if we too were benefited by the intermittent gleam of the camera's eye.

Is "Sooky" a play for children, or for grown-ups? There were many children in the holiday audience. They reveled in the innocent mischief of their contemporaries. One young man shouted out his disapproval of what he considered naughtiness. Perhaps it is the grown-ups whose childhood is still with them who will get most out of the picture.

M. L.

"Three Little Girls"

Wilbur Theater—Beginning Dec. 25, Messrs. Shubert present "Three Little Girls," an operatic musical comedy, by Herman Feiner and Bruno Hardt-Warden, adapted by Marie Armstrong Hecht and Gertrude Purcell. Music by Walter Kollo, lyrics by Harry B. Smith. The cast:

Baron von Rankenau	John Willard
Beate-Marie	Josephine Huston
Baron von Biebitz-Biebitz	Victor Morley
Count von Rambow	Fred Leslie
Karl Norgard	Clifford Newdahl
Wendolyn	Edison Rice
Kunz	Stephen Mills
Marie	Greta Alpeter
Annette	Evangeline Raleigh
Otto Kunz	Harry Puck
Mrs. Kunz Sr.	Elizabeth Crandall
Fritz von Tormann	Rollins Grimes
Hans von Kursten	Jan Sadlo
Marie von Hochberg	Artennis Faque
Franz Walden	Chester Herman

Mr. Kollo has a retentive memory, which he uses, advantageously to himself if not his art, in music-making. Sweet are the uses of facility. The Harry B. Smith kind of lyric is also familiar.

"Three Little Girls" bears the talisman of a run in New York. We may be wrong, but we should call it pseudo-Viennese. Certainly the settings are in Vienna or its environs, the period costumes are pictorial, and the supposed manners of the nobility are in marked contrast with those of the peasantry. There was a great deal of singing, which was applausively enjoyed by an audience filling at least the pit. Clifford Newdahl is a popular tenor in Boston. Greta Alpeter is also remembered here. Josephine Huston carried herself attractively and sang sweetly through the several ages of woman. There was an assortment of comedians dusting off the old ones, including a few that will probably be deleted by the civic fountain pen by tonight.

The plot concerns the misunderstandings attendant upon romantic love, running through three generations. It is mildly decorated by dancing. The enlivening touch is provided by the revolving stage, which is great fun to watch and which makes possible a frequent and occasionally spectacular change of scene. The view of loges at the State Opera House was one of these.

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HOLIDAY FETES KEEP TRADITIONS OF NEW ENGLAND

Families Brought Together Again—Carols Sung on Beacon Hill

Christmas Day in Greater Boston remained consistent with tradition yesterday, even though the jingle of sleighbells and the song of runners in the snow were supplanted by the honk of automobile horns and the whistle of traffic officers.

Christmas in New England, always a time of rejoicing, again brought families about the hearthstone and renewed old joys in simple pleasures. That this traditional practice of family celebrations has lost little of its appeal is borne out by reports from clubs and hotels that their lobbies were practically deserted yesterday during the day, only to assume normal activity late in the evening, when numerous gay parties came in for after-theater suppers and dancing.

Observance on Boston Common

Nor was the charitable side of the day forgotten. Numerous welfare organizations saw to it that the hungry were fed and the lonely made aware of friendship. A host of children who otherwise might not have fared well were entertained by sailors of the American Navy on boats anchored in Boston Harbor, while such institutions as the Church of the Wayside Army, the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America, the Morgan Memorial, and many church organizations contrived to bring special succor to the poor during the day.

On Christmas Eve the evergreens of Greater Boston, both native and imported, burst forth with incandescent blossoms to usher in the holiday season, while chiming bells and carol singers and even radio amplifiers in public squares added to programs which auspiciously launched the gladsome time.

Christmas trees erected in many a suburban town plot sparkled with colored lights, and lawns and windows everywhere scintillated with red and green decorations and candle flames, while hardly a window failed to boast a wreath.

Racial Lines Obliterated

Thousands of celebrants gathered at Boston Common for the annual municipal observance, and thence wandered up the ancient slopes of Beacon Hill where the old songs of the Yuletide echoed up and down the narrow streets, and the residents of the district opened their doors to crowds who gathered to disseminate Christmas cheer.

Racial and national lines were obliterated at International House when a score of nationalities joined in open house welcome to their friends.

German carols were sung in German by the Goethebund. Members of the French Women's Association were hostesses and served cakes made by the Germans; the Armenians and Italians acted as guides to escort their visitors over Beacon Hill; Brazilians were in the group; there was one Porto Rican woman; the Russians decorated the great rooms of the house, and the secretary of the Russian Club, whose brother drove down from New Bedford to be present, was in charge of the arrangements. Besides, there were Poles, Greeks, Austrians and Prussians, to the number of several hundred, who stopped in at the house during the evening.

Later, the German group sang carols in German, for the first time in history, it was said, on the hill. Children from the Children's Mission on Wilks Street sang carols for these foreign-born friends at the doorway.

Many merchants report a surprisingly large total of sales as a result of the last-minute Christmas rush, and some forecast that the consequent loosening of purse strings will go far toward pushing the business band wagon up the hill toward economic stability.

Rail Tower 'Rules' 159 Miles of Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 26—A lever operated with thumb and forefinger in a tower of the Boston & Maine Railroad here yesterday, which changed the position of a switch 20 miles away, marked virtual completion of what is said to be the newest, most modern and the safest system of train and signal control in the country.

With all signals and switches on 159 miles of track now under centralized control of this super-safe and "fool-proof" apparatus, the Boston & Maine leads all other railroads in the country, according to a tabulation prepared for the American Railway Engineering Association. The Boston & Maine was the first railroad to introduce the system in New England.

The operator in the Biddeford tower yesterday had before him a miniature reproduction of the 34 miles of track which he controls, and with his "electrical eye" was able to "see" and to move switches and change signal lights over that entire distance at will.

REASSURING VIEWS NOTED BY MOSES

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 26 (AP)—Senator George H. Moses said today that recent conversation with financial leaders at Washington had given him a reassuring view of the nation's business prospects for 1932.

"I found them much more optimistic as to the future of American business than the general news reports from New York would lead one to think," he said. "One of the foremost of these financial leaders found discernible many very direct indications of an upturn and he was very definitely of the opinion that by the end of 1932 the nation would be well back to the level of business activity which preceded the crash."

WAGE CUT ANNOUNCED

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 24 (AP)—Wage reductions approximating 9 per cent will take effect Monday in the mills of the American Writing Paper Company, it was announced yesterday by Sidney L. Willson, president, who expressed the hope that improved business will allow not only retention of the present working force but its increase.

The DISK MAKERS present

WHEN we spoke of Chopin in a previous review as the crystallizer of piano technique in the nineteenth century we stated from the opinions of a noted critic, that Bach was the musical compiler of the seventeenth century. It was a pleasant coincidence therefore to receive the following album:

Bach: Transcriptions for Piano; Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, for Organ (Bach-Tausig-Busoni); Prelude and Fugue in A Minor, for Organ (Bach-Liszt); Fantasia and Fugue in G Minor, for Organ (Bach-Liszt); Blithe Bells, Ramble on Bach's Aria, "Sheep May Graze in Safety When a Goodly Shepherd Watches O'er Them" (Bach-Grainger), played by Percy Grainger, composer-pianist. Columbia Masterworks Set. Four 12-inch records, $6.

Here are three transcriptions for piano of Bach's organ fugues by three noted teachers, particularly Franz Liszt, whose paraphrase of the "Quartet" from "Rigoletto" is a well-known piano work. This album is a timely release, since the holiday season finds much of Bach's music in the churches and on the air.

Bach, whose compositions extended into every form and provinoe of music, was an organist of exceptional ability and he ultimately became one of the greatest exponents of that instrument. Adventurous musicians, we imagine, wanted to see "what would happen" when these organ works were adapted for the piano. It is peculiarly fitting that the recording should be undertaken by a modern musical adventurer in Percy Grainger, who has brought to light and popularized much English folk music, even as Tausig, Busoni and Liszt discovered Bach's genius in one form and decided to make it shine forth in another.

The first work, in D minor, is one of sternness and austerity throughout. The toccata, which is a study in touch, is very ponderous at times by virtue of the detached chords in the work, particularly at the close, which are even more exaggerated when transferred in exact time to the keyboard. The fugue melody constantly passing from the right hand to the left reminds us of the day when we watched our pair of dogs chase each other back and forth across the lawn. Piano students who remember their "five-finger exercises" will be amused at the use of them in the close of this work. In Mr. Grainger's interpretation of this and the other works one is conscious of great strength, the strength of a joyous athlete.

The second work in A Minor is in Bach's best melodic vein. The prelude is suave and smooth flowing. Starting very quietly it develops into a fury of melody and continues in a more positive mood to the close. The fugue repeats this technique. The end of this work occurs on the beginning of the third record, though it is not so marked on the label.

The Fantasia and Fugue in G Minor, the third work, is Bach, the great organist, seated at the console improvising for his own pleasure. The fantasia is unfettered by any pattern. The fugue is the brightest and jolliest of the three. The entire composition is very Lisztian, much more so than the preceding one in A Minor.

"Blithe Bells" on the eighth side is a free ramble by Mr. Grainger on a Bach religious aria. This is the Grainger of "Country Gardens" and "Shepherd's Hey." The piece, which deserves reissue under a more popular form, has a pastoral quietness broken only by the sounds of sheep bells. Some might say that "Blithe Bells" reminds one of a holiday in the Low Countries when the bells peal happily from afar off.

A. D. H.

Hotel Group Asks Billboard Ban Aid

The Massachusetts Hotel Association, committing itself to a program for the removal of all hotel billboards from Massachusetts highways, sent out an appeal today to enlist the public in a move to "recapture the beauty of New England roadsides."

Emphasizing the part played by tourists in preserving the natural charm of the countryside, the association points out that the people of Massachusetts have a great opportunity to become supporters of beauty by showing a definite interest in the beautification of state highways. It asks for earnest cooperation on the part of men and women's organizations of every town in the State to this end.

In a circular distributed today it says in part: "The public is giving generous welcome to the recently disclosed attitude on the part of the hotels of this and other states. Beauty and sound business demand that all hotel billboards go. Another step may need to be taken. Directional signs that are beautiful in design and that consider the wishes of the public should be used only where essential. If the traveler could look for a distinctive sign of common design, where needed, and if this sign were attractive and tasteful, and billboards were entirely eliminated by the hotel interests, the good will of the public would be greatly increased."

ALLIED FORCES PLAN WORCESTER MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 26—The Worcester division of the Allied Forces for Prohibition announces a mass meeting on Sunday, Jan. 10 at the Wesley Methodist Church. Miss Norma Brown and Mr. Robert Ropp will be the speakers. A meeting for the younger people will be held at 5 p. m. on the same date and at the same place, for the purpose of organizing a permanent group to carry on the young people's work of the Allied Forces in that district.

The Worcester division also announces a banquet Monday, Jan. 11 in the Wesley Methodist Church at which Dr. Daniel A. Poling will be the principal speaker. Mr. Winthrop G. Hall is chairman of the division and Mr. Guy Williams, president.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Thursday and Friday were the following:

Mrs. Hilda R. Vincent, Oswego, Ore.
Howard G. Bleakly, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Grace Bleakly, East Orange, N. J.
Alice R. Mullen, Augusta, Maine.
Frank E. Hurd, Reading, Mass.

FRIDAY

Lewis B. Lesley, San Diego, Calif.

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DRASTIC MARKDOWNS THROUGHOUT THE SHOP

LIBRARIES HAVE VITAL PLACE IN MAINE SCHOOLS

Rooms Have Own Stock and Draw From State Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Libraries are becoming a part of the working and recreational equipment of Maine elementary schools.

Among the best equipped is the coast district comprising the towns of Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor and the islands of Southport and Monhegan, as reported to the State Department of Education. Every elementary school in this district has its own room library and also is served by traveling libraries which are interchanged among the schools. Additional books are obtained from the state library's extension department and go in circulation from one school to another in rotation.

The books are of two types: the working type which includes encyclopedias, histories and books on social science; and the recreational type, comprising carefully chosen works of children's literature. Books are chosen to meet the capacities and tastes of both the youngest readers and those of the upper grades.

Each collection contains approximately 25 books and each spends a whole school term at the same place; often more than one set will be found at the same school. By the time the traveling libraries have made the circuit of the district and are ready to start again, the children will have grown beyond the ones they formerly used and be ready to take the higher grade books, while new comers to school will see their age-type books for the first time.

In order to keep a check on the children's reading, the teachers are required to insist upon simple book reports. Oral reports on outside reading in history and geography have proven beneficial, and all pupils participate in audience reading once a week.

Definite use of libraries for elementary school children in the Boothbay district was begun about six years ago, and has amply justified itself, in the opinion of school officials.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Thirteen Men and a Girl" and "Shiraz," films, continuous from 1 to 11.

Shubert—Fred Stone in "Smiling Faces," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Three Little Girls," 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Mazzini and Mussolini, the Two Greatest Figures of Modern Italy," by Mr. William A. Frayer, 3:30; concert, by Boston String Quartet, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Old South Forum: Address, "The Theater as a Means of Revolt," by Mr. John Mason Brown, New York Evening Post Dramatic Critic; concert by Myrtle Jordan Trio; Old South Meeting House, Milk and Washington Streets, 3:15.

Concert in series of Sunday afternoon musicales, by Miss Marion A. Wise, Mr. Stanley Benson; Longwood Towers, 5.

EVENTS MONDAY

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church, address, "What Is the New Negro Thinking?" by Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, 10:45.

Play, "Pinocchio," presented by Junior League, Boston Civic Theater (formerly the Repertory), 2:15, through Wednesday.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Dec. 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, in a Pension Fund concert.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 1, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 2, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 5, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Esta Cantor, soprano.

Saturday evening, Jan. 9, in Symphony Hall, a dance recital by La Argentina.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday from 9 to 4:30. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings, lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; modern American water colors; exhibition of new accessions to the print department; modern French prints; Cruikshank illustrations.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. European prints and engravings. Old Japanese Temple Paintings. Throughout December: Exhibit of Buddhist paintings, to Dec. 29. Architectural drawings by Walter Cope, to Jan. 10; 17th century prints for course; New Mayan objects.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—General Christmas exhibition of prints and paintings.

Schayer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Water colors and color prints of Spain by Wilfred Wood of London. Also generalized print display. Through month of December.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Wood carvings of wild animals by John L. Clarke, an Indian. Paintings of the Adirondacks by Ednah C. Hubbard, through Jan. 2.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Russian character dolls from the collection of Anna Pavlova. Miscellaneous display of water colors and prints, through Jan. 2.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elisabeth Keith.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England, by John Speed; Nash's Mansions of Old England.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Flower painting in Oriental arrangements, by Schunichiro Tomita. Through Dec. 29.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Alphonse J. Shelton. Modeled portraits by J. R. Barrit. Through Dec. 31.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Walk-Over

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A suggested type for walking in the cold days of winter. Black or Brown Calfskin for protection and service. Novel details for smartness.

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TWENTY NEWBURY STREET

BOSTON

'Portrait of a Woman'

OIL BY DOMENICO GHIRLANDAIO

In Friedsam Collection Presented to Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Metropolitan Museum Accepts Friedsam's Collection of Art

Group Includes 135 Paintings and 200 Sculptures and Other Objects—Will Not Be Shown to Public Until Next November

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Acceptance by the Metropolitan Museum of Art of the art collection of Col. Michael Friedsam, consisting of 135 paintings and about 200 sculptures and objects of art, was announced jointly this week by Mr. John S. Burke, of B. Altman & Co., representing the executors of the Friedsam estate, and Mr. William Sloane Coffin, president of the museum. The collection contains many paintings by European masters that are considered priceless.

The collection will not be shown to the public until next November, after which it will be on exhibition in the loan exhibit gallery of the Metropolitan Museum until April, 1933. While a nucleus of the exhibition will be kept permanently intact after that, in order to meet the provision of Colonel Friedsam's will, many of the most important pieces will be shown in various parts of the museum, and other items will be loaned out.

Especial provision will be made to make most of the collection available to students, and for that reason many of the paintings will be placed in study rooms where they can be examined carefully and the student will not be disturbed by the casual visitor. Opportunity also is given to the trustees of the museum, at their discretion, to loan the paintings to special exhibitions and individual artists, and thereby greatly extend their influence.

In a formal statement Mr. Coffin declared that the trustees "accepted most enthusiastically" the bequest. He called attention to the fact that Colonel Friedsam, who for many years was the head of B. Altman & Co., had given to his executors a clear idea of the purposes for which he wished the collection to be used, with full authority in carrying out his purpose.

This thought is amplified in Mr. Burke's statement, which declares that Colonel Friedsam chiefly wished that the paintings shoulld be used for educational purposes.

"He assembled one of the most comprehensive collections of painting in the world," said Mr. Burke, "notable for high quality and particularly for the number of schools covered and the wide range of works in each school. The trustees of the museum, in accepting the collection, have made it available for the pleasure and instruction of millions of people and in a manner which will perpetuate Colonel Friedsam's interest in his native city and his fine taste as a collecter of art."

DEAN OF SKIPPERS NAMED COMMODORE

After 24 years' continuous service as master in vessels of the Mystic Steamship Company, Capt. Peter Frostead, dean of that company's skippers, has been appointed commodore of the fleet of that firm. He joined the steamer Everett in 1907, and has served as captain of many vessels, commanding the Melrose for 12 years. He has been presented a commodore's cap and shoulder marks.

Captain Frostead joined a Norwegian sailing vessel in 1878 and after five years of roving around the world, he passed nautical examinations to become an officer on sailing and steam vessels. He graduated from the Norwegian Nautical College in 1888, and then spent one year in the Norwegian Navy as a petty officer. Returning to the merchant marine as chief mate on steamers sailing to the Far East and the United States, he was promoted to master in 1895 and after sailing the seven seas decided to make his home here. He became an American citizen in 1903.

LOWER ORCHARD COSTS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Prof. M. B. Cummings, extension horticulturist of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, recommends more timely and effective spraying, more liberal use of commercial fertilizers, better pruning, more general thinning of fruit, conserving soil moisture by mulching, providing better cross pollination and eliminating unproductive trees, as ways to reduce cost of production in Vermont orchards.

Professor Cummings also suggests that the market price of fruit be improved by building a temporary cold storage to prevent fruit from softening in warm weather during harvest, by developing the local market, by advertising the merits of fresh fruit, and by standardizing the grades and packages.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street at West, Boston

Announcing After Christmas

Markdown Fur Coats

In going through our stocks, we found exactly 98 fur coats (mostly one of a kind) that we have marked down for quick disposal. Their low prices make them bargains in every sense of the word. They include . . .

A seal dyed muskrat coat with dyed fitch collar for 165.00, originally 250.00

A golden brown caracul coat with deep shawl collar for 115.00, originally 250.00

A Black Alaska seal coat for 197.00, originally 325.00

Silver muskrat coats for 69.00, originally 138.00

Persian lamb coat for 375.00, originally 550.00

And there are many other equally as great values

With many women and misses looking forward to this great event—we have spared no effort to make it our outstanding fur coat markdown of the year.

SECOND FLOOR

Counties Spend $2,000,000 on Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26—Nearly $2,000,000 has been spent and more than 5000 men have been given employment on the roads of the four western Massachusetts counties, a comparison of state reports and data furnished by the towns reveals. In every community, throughout the spring, summer and fall, road crews have been kept busy, repairing, graveling, resurfacing, widening and smoothing the hundreds of miles of rural roads that interconnect the smaller villages.

In many towns what employment exists has rebounded to the advantage of the community. In several instances the roads are in better condition than ever before. In Athol boulders that had obstructed tillage of a tract of town land for more than a century were blasted out this summer by jobless. In Otis, rocks which for years have rendered impracticable the operation of tractor snow plows on back roads have been removed, and these roads will be cleared of snow efficiently this winter.

Besides providing work for many who would otherwise be jobless, the by-products of the road improvement have been many. In Ludlow wood cut from grown-up roadsides was distributed to needy families. In Brimfield, a check revealed that nearly a third of the total sum spent on roads was spent within the town for material and labor and it is probable almost a similar proportion prevailed in other towns.

BIG BOSTON POULTRY SHOWS IS PROMISED

With entries flocking in from every section of New England and several other states, the Boston Poultry Show, scheduled for Dec. 30 to Jan. 3, promises to be the largest and best ever held in Boston.

According to poultrymen, the promise of a greater Boston Poultry Show indicates that the Massachusetts and New England poultry business is essentially sound. Notwithstanding lower prices prevailing this year, poultrymen are reported to have prospered.

PUBLISHERS URGED TO HELP SOLVE ISSUES

Central Bureaus for Study of World-Wide Problems Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26—"If the day-by-day influence of the leading publishers of the nation could be combined and concentrated upon a definite corrective and curative program—patriotic, nonpartisan and unselfish in its character—business recovery would be speeded by at least three years."

This is the kernel of greetings of the season addressed by Mr. Theodore F. McManus, nationally known Detroit advertising man, to the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

To determine and define issues pertinent to the world-wide problem, Mr. McManus advises enlistment of the best thought of the nation in a central bureau of experts to work with a strictly editorial bureau in sorting out issues. The two bureaus would then agree on the things to be done and do them.

"The average citizen is influenced and determined in his opinions by what he reads in the newspapers and other publications—whether it be by way of news, editorial or cartoon," he states.

"No matter how devious and roundabout, how indirect and long delayed the process may be, public opinion does, in the long run, determine events."

Stressing the need for unity in unselfish progression, Mr. McManus also brings out that the interests of all peoples are so interlocked that they cannot be torn apart.

"All that we need is a set of corrective cures and a medium vast enough to promulgate them," he continues. "The only medium vast enough for this great purpose is the consolidation and agreement of the editors and publishers of the United States."

The Board of United Editors, as Mr. McManus sees it, could hear both sides and arrive at conclusions to be exploited by the newspapers as individual ownership and editorial management decide. Some questions he suggests for settlement at such a round table are:

"Our present deficit has been created largely by extra-governmental activities. What is to be done to stop these expenditures, or shall they continue?

"Is colossal spending on public works a thing to be encouraged or discouraged?

"Will it profit the United States to impose back-breaking taxes if the three to four billion governmental budget is to continue?

"Would it be wise to legislate against the wholesale purchase of foreign government bonds?

"Is it wisdom or folly to persist in the idea that the depression is 'normal' and will pass in due time?

"At least one important newspaper is advocating the abandonment of the gold standard. What is the right and the wrong of it?

"Was the effort to maintain wages a mistake and should the facts be told publicly as they are privately? Must wages come down still further?

"Are we in or entering upon a period of inflation and is it good or bad for us?

"Is the Bruening Government impregnable? If it is not, is Adolph Hitler the dangerous citizen he has been depicted?

"Have we committed ourselves to the French formula of insisting upon preference for governmental debts in any possible settlement with Germany? If we have, is it good or bad for America?

"What are the half dozen most vital and valuable things we can do as a nation? How can we compel their doing through the will of the people imposed on Congress?"

DORR GIVES $18,000 TO HIS EMPLOYEES

Bank accounts of employees at Raymond's, Inc., in Boston were swelled Thursday when Mr. Frank I. Dorr, president, distributed $18,000 among the 600 men and women workers, including even the extra holiday help, who received gold pieces.

In 1924, Mr. Dorr opened bank accounts for his employees and each year collects the bank books at Christmas time and adds to them. He has deposited to the employees' credit a total of $150,000, $100,000 of which is still on the books. When he returned the bank books this year, he inclosed a Christmas card through which he asked the workers to develop the habit of thrift.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair, with slowly rising temperature in the afternoon; fresh northwest winds, diminishing Sunday; minimum temperature tonight about 20.

All New England States: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair, with slowly rising temperature in the afternoon.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong northwest and north winds; overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	28	52	Nantucket	32	52
Bismarck	30	30	New Orleans	48	68
Boston	30	50	New York	26	50
Buffalo	18	36	Norfolk, Va.	34	56
Calgary	18	36	North Platte	38	50
Charleston	44	68	Philadelphia	28	52
Chicago	32	36	Phoenix, Ariz.	40	68
Cincinnati	26	44	Pittsburgh	26	38
Denver	42	56	Portland, Me.	28	44
Eastport, Me.	20	42	Raleigh	34	58
Hatteras	40	64	St. Louis	36	46
Helena, Mont.	32	38	St. Paul	32	36
Huron, S. D.	36	36	Salt Lake City	36	52
Jacksonville	58	74	San Francisco	50	52
Kansas City	42	56	SantaFeN.M.	30	52
Key West	74	82	Seattle	46	48
Los Angeles	48	58	Tampa	54	80
Memphis	38	52	Washington	30	50
Miami, Fla.	68	80	Wichita, Kan.	42	60
Montreal	12	30	Williston, N.D.	24	46

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 26.
B—Maximum Dec. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday 12:33 a. m.
Height of tide 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

HOOVER HEARS APPEAL TO AID ROAD OPENING

Will Consider Dedicating Washington Memorial Highway

President Hoover has assured the Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial Commission that he will consider the invitation to dedicate the George Washington Memorial Highway in Massachusetts as part of the Bay State celebration in 1932.

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, chairman of the commission, and Mr. Alexander Brin, chairman of the state program committee, have just returned from several days' visit to Washington, D. C., to complete plans for the Massachusetts program.

During their stay in Washington they outlined the plans to the members of the national commission and conferred with President Hoover and other national leaders concerning their participation in the Massachusetts celebration.

The state commission's leadership in providing a program which is being used as a model in several states was recognized by the national commission, Dr. Hart and Mr. Brin reported.

During the conference with President Hoover, Dr. Hart and Mr. Brin, who were accompanied by Senator David I. Walsh and Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, assured the Chief Executive that the commission would gladly meet any conditions of time and opportunity that he may desire.

They pointed out to him the importance of the Massachusetts celebration, saying that George Washington, as a colonial officer, as the general of the Continental Army and as President of the United States, made several journeys through Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts commission, they said, "has made it a duty to arouse the public interest in Washington's career. It, therefore, has started a movement which has been taken up by the State and local authorities for designating and marking the route from the Connecticut line near Windsor, through Springfield and Worcester to Boston, and thence to the farthest point, near Portsmouth."

"The cities and towns along that line," the commission representatives continued, "are uniting to celebrate his journeys by markers and monuments in behalf of the people of the State. The Massachusetts Commission invites the President to dedicate that road, which by the action of the public authorities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been named the Washington Highway."

ALABAMA POWER LOSS

Alabama Power Company reports for the 12 months ended Nov. 30 net income of $4,567,616 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $5,381,663 in the like period in 1930.

YOUR MONEY in the BANK

Keeps Your Business Going

IN a great city of two million people, the life blood of commerce and industry is the money that flows daily through the banks.

Stop this flow, and you stop business. Stop business, and there will be more unemployment.

Security of your home and family may depend on keeping your money busy . . . Your money must work to keep you safe.

Your best interests lie in keeping your funds in a sound bank where they can help to keep the wheels of business turning.

Boston Chamber of Commerce

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MARINES BUSY AT ATHLETICS

Training in Many Lines of Sport for Coming Olympics

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—While the roving United States marines have had a busy year attending to their military tasks in all parts of the world, they have found time for a full program of sports. Many marines are hopeful of winning places on the American Olympic team which will compete in the Olympics at Los Angeles next summer, and a number of them are expected to take part in the preliminary tryouts of naval candidates at Annapolis, Md., next month.

During 1931 the sea soldiers ran the entire gamut of sports from Rugby football to archery, and they developed just as much enthusiasm over a glove contest in China as over a polo game in Haiti.

Baseball follows the flag and virtually every marine corps post at home or abroad had at least one team playing the United States pastime. For years the marines have carried their baseball bats and gloves with them to Nicaragua, Hawaii, the Philippines and the Island of Guam in the South Seas.

It is a far cry from Shanghai, China, to Quantico, Va., yet these posts turned in the best records for the season. The marines at Shanghai won 25 out of 29 games while playing against Chinese, Japanese and local teams, while the all-marine nine of Quantico lost only one out of 14 games on an all-college schedule.

Rugby in China

Three football teams, located at San Diego, Calif., Parris Island, S. C., and Quantico, played hard schedules with college and service teams, and each had a fairly successful season. The corps recently adopted the policy of distributing its best players among several posts, instead of banding them together in one all-marine eleven. The results have been highly satisfactory.

When the marines went to Shanghai in 1927, they couud find no football opponents, ts the American game is not played abroad. They overcame this handicap by learning the Rugby game in order to compete with British, French and other nationals in China. The marines learned to play the game so well that for the last two years they have held the Rugby championship of the Orient.

But football is only one of the athletic diversions in Shanghai. Boxing, baseball, basketball and every other sport produce plenty of competition in the international city, due to the constant shifting of troops and the frequent visits of European and American naval vessels to that port. The fourth regiment of marines in Shanghai has established a name for itself in athletics second only to its standing as a military organization.

The marines engage in athletics wherever they can find competition. During the year they had three pony polo teams in Haiti, another one at Quantico, and still another at Peiping, China. They also developed a hockey team in the former Chinese capital.

Tennis, golf, bowling, and even archery are on their sports program, and during 1931, a team of marine archers at Yorktown, Va., won two out of three matches with crack bowmen in that vicinity.

Keen Rivalry

Basketball develops keen rivalry among teams in the various naval districts, the sea soldiers competing with civilian, naval, and military teams. The marine quintet of San Diego recently won the championship of the eleventh naval district for the fourth consecutive year, while a team of marines in Part-au-Prince won the championship of Haiti for two years straight.

Rifle shooting for the sea soldiers is a real sport. They take as much interest in riddling a military target as a trapshooter does in knocking down clay pigeons. During the annual shooting tournament at Camp Perry, Ohio, last September, the United States marines won the national rifle team match and the premier shooting honors of the nation by defeating 112 of the best military, naval, and civilian teams in the country.

One of the novelties in the corps' sport program of the year was the introduction of football to the island of Guam, far south in the Pacific. For years it was believed the climate of the South Sea island was too hot for football, but the marines decided to give it a trial.

With palm trees for a background, and with bamboo posts and white lines shining up from the luxuriant green grass, two marine elevens played the first grid contest in the history of the island, one of them scoring a 7-to-0 victory. A cheering crowd of their buddies, naval officials and native Chamorros witnessed the game.

captured the Los Angeles and the western open titles during the year's rush for fame over the fairways, averaged but 71.39 strokes for the 30 matches he played against all star fields.

Right behind Dudley came John J. Farrell, the debonair, New York star, who averaged 71.8 shots for each 18-hole round against first class competition. Although Farrell failed to capture an important title, he turned in his best golfing performances since he defeated Robert T. Jones Jr. in that famous 36-hole playoff for the United States open championship at Olympia fields in 1928.

Farrell was the hardest working professional of the year, the P. G. A. statistics revealed, contesting in 36 rounds of championship tournament play. A selected 30 rounds, the number played by Dudley, would have given him first place.

The official averages for the leading professional shotmakers of America were comparable with those of other seasons, proving that the balloon ball did not materially affect the game as played by experts. Several records were established, with J. Horton Smith's great 278, 10 shots under par in the $10,000 St. Paul Open being one of the smartest 72-hole collections in the history of the old Scotch pastime.

Walter C. Hagen proved that he could not be regarded as a golfing relic just yet. Hagen stopped his famous losing streak during the year by capturing the Canadian open after a stirring battle with Percy Alliss of Germany, and wound up in third place on a scoring average basis for the year. His record was 72, which put him a fraction ahead of Billie Burke, 1931 United States open champion, whose record was 72.28.

The two leading money winners of the year, Eugene Sarazen and George Von Elm, were over the 73 mark. Sarazen's average was 73.03, while Von Elm, who fought Burke in the great match at Inverness for the United States open crown, averaged 73.12.

Others leaders and their averages were Harry Cooper, Chicago, 72.33; Al R. Espinosa, Chicago, 73.11; Mortie Dutra, Los Angeles, 73.33; Horton Smith, New York, 73.5; Macdonald Smith, New York, 73.58; T. D. Armour, Detroit, 74.14; Tom Creavy, New York, 74.21; Leonard H. Diegel, Agua Caliente, Mexico, 74.6, and Wilfred H. Cox, New York, 75.

Hollywood Halted By League Teams

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Hollywood	4	1	1	18	10	9
Oakland	2	1	1	10	10	5
Los Angeles	2	0	4	28	25	4
San Francisco	1	0	3	10	21	2

RESULT DEC. 19

Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 3.

RESULT DEC. 21

Hollywood 5, San Francisco 0.

RESULT DEC. 22

Oakland 1, Hollywood 1.

RESULT DEC. 25

Los Angeles 7, Hollywood 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 26—Berge Irving's Los Angeles sextet won its first game of the present season, defeating San Francisco, 7 to 3, in the southern city here Dec. 19. Hepburn, Taylor and Buster Huffman carried the Rangers to a lead of three goals. Then came the deluge; Don Cummings 3, Guy Pool 2, Frank Burke and Grossman each 1, sending the Los Angeles rooters home happy.

Hollywood made its first appearance at Iceland in San Francisco, Dec. 21, and flashed a determined attack. The movie team defeated Lloyd Cook's Rangers, 5 to 0, the scores being contributed by Jimmy Evans, Blythe, Coupez and two by "Babs" Johnson. Robertson in the nets was a factor in turning back 30 Ranger shots. Jack Walker starred—his work is always notable and his leadership very marked.

Oakland entertained Walker's Hollywood Stars Dec. 22 and played them a 1-to-1 overtime tie, to the delight of a packed house of Berkeley students. It was the first time the Hollywood team has been stopped. Collins broke through for a goal unassisted, placing Oakland in the lead in the third period. Many brilliant rushes featured the evening's play particularly those by Coupez of Hollywood. "Babs" Johnson carried the puck the length of the rink and passed to clever Jimmy Evans who tied the score.

A stormy day, a small audience and a listless exhibit of hockey by Hollywood, saw its first defeat by Irving's Los Angeles youngsters at a matinée match, 7 to 2. Bert White from Seattle, as goalie, has added much strength to the Los Angeles team. He made many saves of likely shots by Walker's attackers. Evans, Dunn and Coupez starred for Hollywood; Irving, Pool, Nichols and Sande were leaders for Los Angeles.

HAWAIIANS BEST U. S. PROS

HILO, Hawaii, Dec. 26 (AP)—Francis H. I. Brown, Hawaiian amateur champion, and Al Pilon, Hilo professional, defeated John J. Farrell and Eugene Sarazen, American pros, one up in an 18-hole exhibition golf match here yesterday. Brown, who has competed widely in the United States, carded a 69, three under par for the difficult course. Sarazen cut one stroke from par while Farrell shot a 72. Pilon took 77.

CUBS TRY OUT CREIGHTON

Jimmy Creighton, center, will be given a trial by the Bruin Cubs. Creighton starred for the Port Arthur when that team won the Allan Cup, emblematic of the amateur championship of Canada, in 1928-29. He signed the next season with the Detroit Cougars of the N. H. L., and played with the Cougars' "farm" team, the Olympics, in the International League. Last year he met with a mishap and withdrew from hockey the first of January.

Ed Dudley Is Pro Scoring Champion

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Edward Dudley of Wilmington, Del., was the scoring champion of American professional golf in 1931. Official statistics compiled by the Professional Golfers' Association of America disclosed yesterday that Dudley, who

INDIANA WILL HOLD ITS OWN

Basketball Coach Expects Hoosiers to Finish High in Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 26—"Although the basketball teams of the Big Ten Conference appear stronger than ever before, the Indiana University basketball team will hold its own against the best of them," Coach Everett S. Dean, head basketball coach at the univeristy, said in an interview here. With three veterans, W. B. Dickey '33, center; J. A. Campbell '32, forward, and J. T. Zeller '32, guard, in the lineup, the team should be quite formidable, especially since the reserve material has been developing rapidly, according to Dean.

The "Hoosiers" showed speed, cleverness and accuracy in the first games of the season when they defeated Miami University, 24 to 18, and Notre Dame, 23 to 18.

The forwards are small, but fast and capable. Campbell was one of the best defensive forwards in the Conference last year. Donald E. Everitt '34, G. J. Hodson '33, R. L. Tucker '34, W. R. Wier '34, V. P. Dauer '32, and Franklin Rainbolt '33, are competing for the other forward position. Weir, Everitt, Hodson and Tucker all probably will see varsity action, and Rainbolt and Dauer broke into the lineup once or twice last year.

Dickey and J. R. Sawicki '34 will probably alternate at center. Both can be depended upon to get the tip-off, and both work well under the basket, but Sawicki lacks experience. T. T. Hoffar '33 might see some action from the pivot position this year.

Arnold Suddith '34 has shown up well with Zeller in the guard positions. Suddith is tall and has much ability. Zeller, an All-Conference guard on the football team this year, is big and fast. This is his third year in Conference competition, and he should play well.

R. F. Dauer '34, G. V. Reed '33, M. W. Smith '34, and Warren Tucker '34 will relieve Zeller and Suddith in the guard positions. Reed was a reserve guard last year, and Dauer, Smith and Tucker are sophomores who have shown considerable promise. Indiana's schedule for the remainder of the season follows:

Dec. 30—Depauw at Greencastle.
Jan. 4—Purdue at Lafayette; 9—Northwestern at Evanston; 11—Illinois at Bloomington; 16—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 18—Iowa at Bloomington.
Feb. 4—Marquette at Bloomington; 8—Northwestern at Bloomington; 13—Minnesota at Bloomington; 15—Wisconsin at Indiana; 20—Iowa at Iowa City; 22—Purdue at Bloomington.
March 5—Wisconsin at Madison; 7—Illinois at Champaign.

Providence And Cubs Are Victors

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	6	3	3	37	33	15
Boston	6	2	4	31	32	14
Philadelphia	5	3	4	27	25	13
Bronx	4	4	4	25	27	12
Springfield	4	2	6	26	35	10
New Haven	4	2	8	29	23	10

RESULTS DEC. 25

Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.
Providence 3, Springfield 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26—Nearly 5000 spectators, the largest crowd of the season, saw the Providence Reds defeat the Springfield Indians, 3 to 1, here last night in a closely contested Canadian-American Hockey League game.

The Reds took the lead in the first period, but Springfield tied the score early in the second. Hart's goal put the Reds back in the lead less than a minute later and Taylor made victory certain by netting Murray's rebound a few minutes before the final whistle. The Reds now hold undisputed possession of first place. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		SPRINGFIELD
Hart, Harrington	lw	rw, Starr, Benson
Gaudreault, Murray	rw	Connor, c
	c	Lyons, maracle, McAdam, Grant
Cormier, Giroux	lw	Taylor, rw
		Heximer, Saunders
Carson, Desmarais	ld	rd, Callighen
Vail, Lesieur	rd	ld, Wilson, Heller
Beveridge	g	Moore

Score—Providence 3, Springfield 1. Goals—Hart 2, Taylor for Providence; Grant for Springfield. Assists—Connor, Cormier, Murray for Providence: McAdam, Jarvis for Springfield. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. C. Jacobs. Time—three 20m. periods.

The Boston Bruin Cubs took second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing as a result of defeating the Philadelphia Arrows at the Boston Garden last night by a score of 3 to 1. The Arrows took the lead in the first period, but the Cubs scored twice in the second and once in the third.

The game was poorly played as far as good hockey is concerned, but there was plenty of excitement throughout. Both teams had turns at defensive play, being short-handed on several occasions because of penalties. The attendance, estimated at close to 13,000, was the largest of the season. The summary:

BOSTON		PHILADELPHIA
Klein, Sutherland	lw	
	rw	Hudson, Coulter, Filkin
F. Jerwa, Runge, Conn	c	
	c	Andrews, Anderson, Pusie
Burke, Boyd, rw	lw	Hudson, King, Kinsella
J. Jerwa, Lane	ld	
	rd	Nichols, McCaffrey, Hudson
Pratt, Lane	rd	
	ld	McCaffrey, Paulhus, Coulter
Jackson	g	Murray

Score—Boston 3, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Sutherland, Runge, Burke for Boston; Hudson for Philadelphia. Assists—Boyd 2, Runge, J. Jerwa for Boston. Referees—F. A. Synnott and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

McGRAWS TURN IN AN 88

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 26 (AP)—Thomas McGraw of Pittsburgh, and his son, Durkin, turned in an 88 for the new net score of 68 to win that class of the annual fathers and sons golf tournament here Saturday. Another Pittsburgh team, Tom Morrison and his son, Robert G., won second low net with a 71 from a gross of 84. James B. Blackburn of the law faculty at the University of Pittsburgh, and his son, James Jr., were third with a net of 73 from a gross of 93. John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., and his son, Richard, Williams College star, won the gross score title with an 82. George T. Dunlap Jr., of New York, intercollegiate champion, was forced to withdraw when his father was called to New York unexpectedly.

Tulsa and Duluth Win Hockey Games

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	7	1	5	17	14	14
Chicago	7	1	5	35	17	14
Duluth	6	0	4	21	22	12
Tulsa	6	1	4	21	16	12
Buffalo	2	1	7	10	31	4
St. Louis	2	2	5	15	19	4

(No points for ties)

RESULT DEC. 26

Tulsa 3, Buffalo 0.
Duluth 2, Kansas City 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 26—Duluth turned back the invading Kansas City Pla-Mors, tied for American Hockey League lead, 2 to 1, in a game played here last night. The Hornets scored on a furious offensive rally in the third period after both teams had counted in the opening session. It was Kansas City's first Duluth appearance of the season. The summary:

DULUTH		KANSAS CITY
Merrill, Lessard	lw	
	rw	McCormick, Dunfield, Mulvihill
Scott, Thorsteinsen	c	
	c	Campbell, Mitchell, Wilson
Forslund, Anderson	rw	
	lw	Goodman, Ranger, Gorman
Bergi, ld	rd	Halderson, McKinnon
Davis, Stuart, rd	ld	Jamieson, McLeod
Turner	g	Levine

Score—Duluth 2, Kansas City 1. Goals—Forslund, Anderson for Duluth; Campbell for Kansas City. Assists—Scott, Davis, Stuart for Duluth; Halderson for Kansas City. Referees—Helmer Grenner, Duluth, and Kenneth McKenzie, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 26—Tulsa administered to Buffalo last night a 3-to-0 shutout in the first of a two-game American Hockey League series before a crowd of 3500 fans. The Oilers, with Gus Marker, Charley Langlois and Emil Hansen starring, scored twice in the first period and once more in the third. Goalie McCusker of Tulsa was sent from the game in the last minute for overaggressiveness with Bouchard, Buffalo wing. Eddie Oatman, Buffalo manager, and Rennie each drew $10 fines. The summary:

TULSA		BUFFALO
Lafrance, Moffatt, Metcalfe	lw	
	rw	Morrison, Depaul, Desy
Acaster, Sheppard	c	c, Clarton, Holmes
Marker, Healey	rw	
	lw	Bouchard, Gordon, Harris
Trapp, Langlois, Id	rd	Rennie, Oatman
Hansen, rd	ld	Donnelly, Carbol
McCusker, g	g	Stark

Score—Tulsa 3, Buffalo 0. Goals—Marker, Lafrance, Acaster for Tulsa. Assists—Trapp, Marker for Tulsa. Referee—Jim Seaborn, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PROVIDENCE WING HEADING SCORERS

Leading Canadian - American Hockey League scorers including figures of week ending Dec. 23 as announced are as follows:

Player and Club	Goals	Assists	Pts
Hart, Providence	6	5	11
Connor, Providence	7	3	10
Harrington, Providence	5	5	10
Asmundson, Bronx	4	6	10
Klein, Boston	6	3	9
F. Carson, New Haven	6	3	9
Benson, Springfield	5	4	9
Cormier, Providence	5	4	9
Coulter, Philadelphia	6	2	8
Heller, Springfield	4	4	8
Gaudreault, Providence	1	7	8
Jeremiah, New Haven	0	8	8

D. CUMMINGS LEADS CALIFORNIA LIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 28—Leading scorers in the California Hockey League are as follows:

Player	Club	Gls	Assts	Pts
D. Cummings, Los Angeles		12	4	16
Pool, Los Angeles		5	3	8
Dunn, Hollywood		4	2	6
Johnson, Hollywood		3	2	5
Yokes, San Francisco		3	1	4
Josephs, San Francisco		3	1	4
Evans, Hollywood		3	1	4
Scott, Oakland		3	1	4
McQuaig, Hollywood		2	2	4
Collins, Oakland		2	1	3

SYRACUSE BUYS CLARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Arthur Clark, left-wing player for the Cleveland Indians, has been sold to the Syracuse Stars of the International Hockey League. Announcement of the deal was made here by Manager Holmes of the Indians.

SPORTS BRITISH

BRITISH REVEL IN WINTER SPORTS

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE snow and ice sport season is on—in Britain. Well, not now, perhaps, but a twentieth-century substitute which makes it possible to ski merrily, if not speedily, on the heights of Piccadilly Circus. Later, there may be real snow in the Highlands of Scotland; and, if it should prove suitable for skis, there will be, for the first time, an organized attempt to produce a home-grown winter sports season after the pattern of those which usually draw thousands of Britishers to Switzerland between December and April. This winter, for economic reasons, most Britishers who would normally be spending their Christmas vacation time (and their money) abroad, will be staying at home—or, at any rate, postponing their holiday until later in the season—and the travel agencies and sports-goods manufacturers, whose trade is affected, are endeavoring to turn the attention of the enthusiasts toward Scottish facilities, such as they may be. And what they may be depends, of course, upon when, where, and to what extent the snow falls.

Meanwhile, Londoners can amuse themselves, in anticipation, by polishing up their Christiania and Telemark turns at the school of skiing opened recently in the very heart of the West End. It is an extraordinary experience to stand at the top of the soda-crystal run and look downward and backward, over the rear end of one's skis, on the twinkling lights of Piccadilly. Looking downward and forward, there is a scene contrasting weirdly with that outside the window, for a faithful artist has reproduced St. Moritz round the walls, down to the smallest detail, and at the bottom of the run is perhaps a novice skier, all skis and sticks, recovering from the contortive after effects of an effort on the "jump." It is skiing in minature of course; but it is skiing, and for a dollar an hour it is reckoned well worth the money. Lessons are obtainable, too. When the writer was last there, business was brisk, and the experts in attendance reported that complete tyros were being attracted to the synthetic snow in increasing numbers. After all, to a beginner it is no very important matter that the maximum speed attainable on the Piccadilly run is about one-third of that on the real thing.

But to see the great British public reveling in winter sports, regardless of rain and fog, we have to visit one of the many ice rinks which have sprung up with striking rapidity in all parts of the country. The suburbs of London are now rich in such places, prices have in many cases been reduced to catch custom in a period of economic stress, and big sections of Britain's city-dwelling community are whirring their way merrily over the ice to the strains of sweet music. Britain has become "ice conscious" to a greater extent than ever before, and the "outside edge" is a phrase with a meaning to people who have never yet owned skates and skating boots of their own. It is not an expensive game, it is a very amusing game, and inefficiency is no bar to enjoyment. In fact, it would be easy to believe that the envious limpets on the hand rail get more hearty entertainment out of the proceedings than do the graceful experts in the center, who really need the whole rink clear before they can enjoy themselves to the full. All the novice asks for is—the hand rail.

Ice skating is possibly the most democratic sport in Britain today, and it has captured the feet of both sexes and all ages. The throng on the rink is a fair cross section cut through the social strata. And the majority contrives to effect, sartorially, a colorful hint of the Alps. Proficent people come out in full regimentals, so to speak—fur-trimmed velvet ballet skirts, and so forth—the Grade 2 (or free from hand rail) folk leave it at a varicolored sweater, and the real beginners deck themselves out in "any old thing," feeling perhaps that, in skating above all sports, unwarranted pride goes before a fall. After all, skating is a diverting spectacle as well as an agreeable exercise, and in a session lasting from 7:30 in the evening to 11 o'clock, one is glad to sit down from time to time (intentionally) and watch the exhibition skaters, the waltzers, or the hockey players.

With the rapid increase of facilities, ice hockey has taken a regular and honored place in the British sporting calendar. Leagues have come into being, to give a continuous competitive interest to the activities of the many clubs; international matches have become a regular attraction; and—latest development—women have taken to the game with all the enthusiasm that has marked their advance into other realms of sport formerly regarded as the preserves of the mere male. So, if ever there should be another real "freeze"—as there has been about twice in the last half-century—a nation of ice skaters will go leaping forth onto the ponds, reservoirs, fens, and waterways of the country, testifying, by their contempt for chair backs and other aids to balance, that Britain has joined the nations which rank skating among their chief amusements.

FIELD SET FOR WINTER GAMES

Seventeen Nations, Some 300 Individuals, Entered in Olympic Contests

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 26 (AP)—The field for the III Winter Olympic Games, to be contested here Feb. 4 to 13, has been set at 17 nations and at least 300 individuals. The national entry lists closed at midnight Thursday, but the returns on the individuals will not be completed until Jan. 21.

The United States, with 70 individuals entered in eight branches of winter sports, and Canada, with 40 entries including everything but a bobsled team, top the lists numerically.

The other nations, entered in from one to three events, are: Austria: Skiing, bobsledding and figure skating; Belgium: Figure skating, bobsledding; Czechoslovakia: Skiing; Finland: Speed skating, skiing, figure skating; France: Skiing, figure skating, bobsledding; Germany: Bobsledding, hockey, figure skating; Great Britain: Figure skating; Italy: Bobsledding, skiing; Japan: Skiing, speed skating, figure skating; Hungary: Figure skating; Norway: Figure skating, speed skating, skiing; Roumania: Bobsledding; Sweden: Skiing, speed skating, figure skating; Switzerland: Bobsledding, skiing.

Only the United States and Canada have entered in the women's speed skating, dog sled racing and curling events, which are listed as exhibitions. Germany and Poland have listed the only European hockey teams.

WEST POINT LISTS NINE GAMES FOR 1932

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 26 (AP)—Army's 1932 football schedule, listing games with opponents from the South, East and middle West, was announced today by Maj. Philip B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics.

The climax game with Notre Dame is listed for Nov. 26 in the Yankee Stadium, New York. No mention was made of the possible renewal of relations with the Navy on a regular basis, Dec. 3. The schedule follows:

Oct. 1—Furman Univeristy; 8—Carleton College; 15—University of Pittsburgh at Yankee Stadium, N. Y.; 22—Yale at New Haven; 29—William & Mary.
Nov. 5—Harvard at Boston; 12—North Dakota State College; 19—West Virginia Wesleyan; 26—Notre Dame at Yankee Stadium.

'Chick' Hafey Won Batting Title After Close Race in National

Cardinal Outfielder Took Individual Honors in Senior Circuit by Small Fraction of Percentage—Cubs Had Best Team Average

Charles J. "Chick" Hafey of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals was the leading batter in the National League last season, according to official averages just released. The honor did not go to the Cardinal outfielder, however, until one of the closest races for individual leadership the senior circuit has ever known. Not since 1892 has it been necessary to carry out the percentage to the fourth figure.

Hafey's average was .3489, while William H. "Bill" Terry of the New York Giants was a close second with a mark of .3486. In third position was James L. "Jim" Bottomley, also with the Cardinals, who hit for .3482.

The Chicago Cubs beat out the Giants for team batting honors by a small margin. The McGrawmen had an average of .2892, while the Cubs hit for .2894. Those individuals who took part in 75 games or more and batted .300 or better, together with the team averages, follow:

CLUB BATTING

Club	G	AB	R	Opp. Runs	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	P.C.
Chicago	156	5451	828	710	1578	2301	340	67	83	125	49	.2894
New York	153	5372	768	599	1554	2236	251	64	101	59	83	.2892
St. Louis	154	5435	815	614	1554	2235	353	74	60	90	114	.286
Philadelphia	155	5375	684	838	1502	2148	299	53	81	109	42	.279
Brooklyn	153	5309	681	673	1464	2071	240	77	71	69	45	.276
Cincinnati	154	5343	592	742	1439	1883	241	70	31	93	24	.269
Pittsburgh	155	5360	636	691	1425	1931	243	70	41	130	59	.266
Boston	156	5296	533	680	1367	1808	221	59	34	123	46	.258
League total		42941	5537	5537	11883	16613	2188	533	492	789	462	.277

INDIVIDUAL BATTING

Seventy-five Games or More

Name and club	Bats	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	PC.
Hafey, Charles J., St. Louis	R	122	450	94	157	256	35	8	18	2	11	.3489
Terry, William H., New York	L	153	611	121	213	323	43	20	9	2	8	.3486
Bottomley, James L., St. Louis	L	108	382	73	133	204	34	5	9	2	3	.3482
Klein, Charles H., Philadelphia	L	148	594	121	200	347	34	10	31	2	7	.337
O'Doul, Frank J., Brooklyn	L	134	512	85	172	247	32	11	7	1	5	.336
Grimm, Charles J., Chicago	L	146	531	65	176	243	33	11	4	11	1	.3314
Hornsby, Rogers, Chicago	R	100	357	64	118	205	37	1	16	5	1	.3305
Cuyler, Hazen S., Chicago	R	154	613	110	202	290	37	12	9	20	13	.330
Allen, Ethan N., New York	R		94	298	58	98	135	18	2	8	7	6	.329
Pullis, Charles T., New York	R		89	302	61	99	127	15	2	3	3	13	.328
Davis, Virgil L., Philadelphia	R		130	393	30	128	174	32	1	4	4	.326
Stripp, Joseph V., Cincinnati	R		105	436	71	138	177	26	3	3	6	1	.324
Berger, Walter H., Boston	R		156	617	94	199	216	44	8	19	4	13	.322
Waner, Paul G., Pittsburgh	L		120	559	88	180	283	35	10	6	10	6	.322
Roettger, Walter H., 44Cinn; 45St. L.	R		89	336	41	108	146	23	6	1	11	1	.321
Stephenson, J. Riggs, Chicago	R		80	263	34	84	109	14	4	1	1	1	.3193
English, Elwood G., Chicago	R		156	634	117	202	262	38	8	2	18	12	.3186
Cuccinello, Anthony F., Cincinnati	R		154	575	67	181	248	39	11	2	10	1	.3147
Hendrick, Harvey L., 1Bklyn.; 13Cin.	L		138	531	74	167	220	32	7	1	8	9	.3145
Waner, Lloyd J., Pittsburgh	L		154	681	90	214	277	25	13	4	5	7	.314
Arlett, Russell L., Philadelphia	Both		121	418	65	131	225	26	7	18	1	5	.3133
Herman, Floyd C., Brooklyn	L		151	610	93	191	320	43	16	18	1	17	.3131
Frisch, Frank F., St. Louis	Both		131	518	96	161	205	24	4	6	28	.311
Jackson, Travis C., New York	R		145	555	65	172	233	26	10	5	2	13	.310
Mallon, Leslie C., Philadelphia	R		122	375	41	116	143	19	2	1	10	.3093
Schulmerich, Wesley E., Boston	R		95	357	56	101	138	17	7	2	4	.3088
Leach, Frederick, New York	L		129	515	73	159	217	30	8	6	6	4	.3087
Grantham, George F., Pittsburgh	L		127	465	91	142	210	26	6	10	17	5	.3053
Hurst, Frank O., Philadelphia	L		138	489	63	149	229	37	5	11	13	8	.3047
Collins, James A., St. Louis	Both		89	279	34	84	136	20	10	4	1	1	.3010
Hogan, J. Francis, New York	R		123	396	42	119	174	17	1	12	1	1	.3005
Lindstrom, Fred C., New York	R		78	303	38	91	130	12	6	5	..	5	.3003
Martin, John L., St. Louis	R		123	413	68	124	193	33	8	7	4	16	.3002
Taylor, Dan, Chicago	R		88	270	43	81	121	13	6	5	2	4	.3000

LEADING TEAMS SCORE TRIUMPHS

Rangers Defeat Americans and Maple Leafs Beat Canadiens

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	10	4	2	50	26	24
Chicago	5	5	5	19	25	15
Boston	6	2	5	37	27	14
Detroit	4	3	8	24	40	11

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	7	4	5	46	39	18
Americans	5	5	6	27	38	15
Canadiens	6	3	7	32	39	15
Montreal	4	2	9	44	45	10

RESULT DEC. 24

Toronto 2, Canadiens 1, overtime.

RESULT DEC. 25

Rangers 6, Americans 0.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—The New York Rangers administered a 6-to-0 defeat to New York Americans in their National Hockey League game at the Madison Square Garden last night and added to their scoring averages with seven assists as well.

The first Ranger goal came about the middle of the first session, after a grand scramble when Keeling scored on passes from Gainor and Desjardins. The next was in the second when William Cook dashed from the penalty box and scored a moment later on a pass from Dillon. The other goals came in the final period. The summary:

RANGERS		AMERICANS
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling	lw	
	rw	Patterson, Lamb, W. Kilrea
Boucher, Milks, Gainor, Murdoch, W. Cook, Somers, c	c	Burch, Himes, Hughes
W. Cook, Dillon, Desjardins, Milks, rw	lw	Convey, McVeigh, Sheppard
Johnson, Brennan, ld	rd	Ayres, Brydge, Lamb
Seibert, Brennan, rd	ld	Dutton, Shields, Ayres, Brydge
Roach, g	g	Worters

Score—New York Rangers 6, New York Americans 0. Goals—Keeling 2, W. Cook 2, Dillon, Desjardins for Rangers. Assists—Gainor 2, Desjardins, Dillon, Seibert, Milks, F. Cook for Rangers. Referee—Eusebe Daigneault and M. J. Rodden. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 26—The Toronto Maple Leafs strengthened their hold on first place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League here on Thursday by defeating the world champion Canadiens, 2 to 1, after 10 minutes of overtime. The game was a fast exhibition but the locals paid too much attention to Conacher, the leading scorer of the league, and as a result Jackson made the play for the equalizer in the third period and scored the winning goal with only five seconds of the overtime remaining.

The Canadiens had much the better of the play in the first and second periods, but the visitors improved as the game progressed and they had much the better in the third. Twice in the final 20 minutes they hit the goal post with Hainsworth beaten. In the overtime neither team had an advantage, but a rush by Primeau split the Canadiens' defense and a pass to Jackson enabled the latter to beat Hainsworth with a clean drive. The summary:

TORONTO		CANADIENS
Cotton, Jackson, Gracie	lw	
	rw	Gagnon, Wasnie, Larochelle
Blair, Primeau, Darragh	c	
	c	Morenz, Lepine, Rivers
Bailey, Conacher, Finnigan	rw	
	lw	Jollat, Mondou, G. Mantha
Levinsky, Horner, ld	rd	Burke,

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

An Enigma Unsolved

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Woodrow Wilson—Life and Letters. Governor, 1910-13: President, 1913-14, by Ray Stannard Baker. Two vols. New York: Doubleday Doran. $10.

THE processes by which a President of the United States is made constitute a fascinating topic for study. Every American boy is as potentially a President as every soldier under Napoleon was a possible future Marshal of France. By what methods should an ingenuous youth seek so to impress himself upon the consciousness of some millions of people that they will irresistibly demand his election to the Presidency? What are the steps by which that climb to eminence is accomplished?

Abraham Lincoln surmounted the handicaps of obscurity, poverty and illiteracy in his ascent. Theodore Roosevelt overcame the possibly greater obstacles of privileged birth, an inherited income which made effort unnecessary and an aristocratic university education. What qualities in common did the twain possess that made the paths of both end in the White House? And why, to take a striking example, should Woodrow Wilson, college professor and near-recluse, win the prize which was denied to the popular idol, Bryan, the magnetic, Blaine, the statesman, Henry Clay and the soldier, Leonard Wood?

In the second and third volumes of Ray Stannard Baker's monumental biography of President Wilson the answer to these questions may possibly be concealed. For myself I must confess inability to find it. Mr. Baker has told in incomparable fashion a story fascinating to every student of politics, the story of the transformation of the college professor into first a Governor of New Jersey and then a President of the United States. The even more astounding progress into the position of arbiter of world peace and dictator of the destinies of European nations is left for future volumes.

Nothing seems lacking in the wealth of personal detail and marshaling of historic facts. Though the biographer was a lieutenant of the President and holds the commission of the family to write the authorized "Life," his work is not marred by any offensive note of hero worship, and in his treatment of those personal quarrels in which Mr. Wilson's not over-amiable nature seemed frequently to involve him he is urbane and fair. The long list of friends by whose devoted service the presidential goal was reached, and who were left prostrate and humbled by the chill disapproval of the Great Man, have little reason to complain of Mr. Baker's story of their woes.

Gratitude and Politics

I once listened for an hour to a scholarly Democrat, who oddly enough—being scholarly—had attained a seat in the Senate, discussing the problem whether gratitude was compatible with political greatness. Woodrow Wilson unquestionably was great in intellect and in his grasp of the higher politics. The lesser things of politics, the little concessions, rewards, recognitions, coöperations, by which a leader holds and extends his following, he scorned—hence perhaps the ultimate collapse of his fortunes.

Mr. Baker's present volumes cover only the years of his greatest power and therefore do not deal to any great extent with his admitted lack of political acumen. But they are wonderfully readable, full of apt anecdote and personal reminiscences drawn from a multitude of Americans who knew the war President intimately and well. They are indeed indispensable to the library of any student of American politics, whatever estimate he may put upon their subject.

It is impossible to read the story of Wilson's life during the period covered by these volumes without feeling that his political career was conceived and shaped by his friends. From the moment when George Harvey took the audacious chance of proclaiming him at a Lotos Club dinner as presidential timber, to the act of McAdoo in suppressing his telegram of surrender to the Clark majority in the Baltimore convention, given him power, but rather that to the public issues with which he has to deal. That Wilson was right in smashing boss rule—temporarily—in New Jersey is not obscured by the fact that the bosses had, for their own purposes, supported his campaign.

The Baltimore Convention

The story of the Baltimore convention, which until the time of the famous battle of Madison Square Garden held the record for a long-drawn-out political battle, is well told by Mr. Baker, and the strategy of the political campaign which followed excellently outlined. Throughout, the candidate appears as one to whom the details of political management were obnoxious. Issues, the grand strat-

RAY STANNARD BAKER

he was led and guarded by shrewd and devoted admirers. They were not boyhood friends, but were rather made during the progress of his political life. It is therefore a tribute to his nature that he was able to make and inspire such devoted adherents. It would have been perhaps a greater accomplishment had he been able to retain more of them.

Nominated for Governor of New Jersey by the "bosses" of his party in that State, he promptly fought them and defeated for the United States Senate James Smith, but for whose aid he could not have been elected. Mr. Baker thinks, probably justly, that this successful onslaught on the practical politicians to whom he owed so much made him President of the United States. Undoubtedly it did teach him that the important political equation is not the relation of a public man to the individuals or forces that may have

egy, appealed to him; methods of bringing new forces over to his side or getting out the vote left him cold.

Herein he possessed certain of the intellectual qualities of the present occupant of the White House and one wonders whether, had a great domestic depression instead of a great foreign war engaged his activities, the college professor would have suffered less from virulent political opposition than the engineer. In the former disaster law and custom make the President supreme and autocratic; in the latter the Congress is dominant and partisanship supreme. Speculation on this subject, however, is as futile as is the endeavor to discover from these volumes what there was about the qualities of Woodrow Wilson that won for him a prize to which seemingly better equipped public men aspired in vain.

Fredonia

All Ye People, by Merle Colby. New York: Viking. $2.50.

MR. COLBY, Wisconsin born, Harvard bred, sometime Boston dealer in rare books, now commentator on American life from the vantage ground of Paris, has at 29 written his first novel, "All Ye People" is prodigal in use of material, a packet of life and energy, an exuberant series of scenes portraying the United States in the early years of the nineteenth century.

"Gentlemen, I give you Fredonia," someone said, as he raised his glass in a Vermont farmhouse. Fredonia, he went on to explain, was the term proposed for the United States and its territories by the worthy Mr. Morse of Charlestown, Mass., author of Morse's Universal Geography. Farmer Bray drank the toast but offered objection: "Since the colonies have accepted the Constitution they have called themselves the United States. And that's exactly what they are. This is no nation we live in, and for one I haven't any desire to have it so. It's a bundle of provinces, banded together for protection."

The story is that of Farmer Bray's son John, who went out from Vermont with the westbound movers of 1810, ostensibly to "missionate" in the newly open regions of Ohio, but really to see the country, to be a part of the pioneering movement and to acquire land.

As John traveled from northern Vermont to Albany, then southerly to Wheeling on the Ohio, where 300 movers a day arrived to choke the road to the ferry, and then along Zane's Trace to the wonderful new land where corn grew 12 and 15 feet high, the young preacher saw all Fredonia going along with him or passing by. Yankees, New York Dutchmen, Pennsylvanians of German speech, Carolinians—all were bound west, where they would lose their provincial differences and become one people. One basal motive moved them, the yearning to own land.

The story, however, has not so much to do with the development of the West as with the heterogeneous tides that poured into it from the eastern states. In writing of these, Mr. Colby has produced a kaleidoscopic effect. The thread that holds the scenes together is the experience of John Bray on his first trip west, his return home, and his second start westward. The experiences, as far as they relate to the hero, and therefore to the structure of the novel, are of varying degrees of importance, but Mr. Colby has treated them all with about equal emphasis.

For example, the "toweling match," waged with long bull whips by two rival teamsters in a dusty arena before the hardware store in Wheeling, is done with as much vigor and attention to detail as the meeting of John and Clarissa Danforth. But the toweling match had no effect on John's life, whereas the meeting with Clarissa was one of the most important things that ever happened to him. The description of the match, like the Howland and Griswold wedding dance, or the camp meeting, or the encounter with the makers of false money in the recesses of the Green Mountains, or a dozen other passages, could be taken bodily from the book without losing any of their interest and without impairing the progress of the story. But they are excellent reading and good social history.

A New Version of the Bible

The Bible: An American Translation. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $3.50.

THE papers now regarded as the Old Testament were written in Hebrew, and many or most of the persons mentioned in them spoke the Hebrew language. The papers now regarded as the New Testament were written in Greek, but most of the persons mentioned in these writings spoke the Aramaic language. Therefore, no book printed in English can be more than a translation or version, and different translations by different scholars may contribute to comprehension of the original texts. Furthermore, the later translators are aided by the work of their predecessors, and the different form of research and study continue to throw additional light on the original writings. For all of these reasons, a new translation of the Bible by reputable scholars deserves consideration from active students who read its language.

In 1923, the University of Chicago Press issued "The New Testament: An American Translation," by Prof. Edgar J. Goodspeed of this university. In 1927, the same press issued "The Old Testament: An American Translation," by Alexander R. Gordon, Theophile J. Meek, J. M. Powis Smith and Leroy Waterman, edited by J. M. Powis Smith. These four translators are or were professors in McGill University (Montreal), the University of Toronto, the University of Michigan and the University of Chicago, respectively. Now, after an interval long enough to furnish opportunity for criticisms and recommendations, the University of Chicago Press has issued both of these books together, and has given them the title, "The Bible: An American Translation." The publishers appear to expect that the new book will be known as the American Bible.

The title chosen for this work is unfortunate. It appears to imply either an American language or distinctly American scholarship. Then, too, it is apt to be confused with the American Standard Edition of the Revised Bible, which is commonly known as the American Revised Version. When the American Revised Version was issued in 1901, there was a reason for putting the word "American" into its title, this reason being that British and American committees had worked together, and the revision produced by the British committee had been issued in 1885. These circumstances almost required these versions to be distinguished as British and American. The title of the present translation is not sanctioned by the same reason. Moreover, the word "American" may or may not extend to Canada.

Nevertheless, the new version of the Bible, which may become known as the Smith-Goodspeed translation, deserves to be praised strongly. Both of its parts have been commended by competent scholars, and they will become much more useful as now published together. In addition to its faithfulness as a translation, the entire Bible has been printed with due regard for paragraphing and for poetry; also, with particular regard for the distinction between comments or explanations and quotations. Thus, in this translation, John 3:16-21 and John 3:31-36 are paragraphs attributed to John; these passages are not printed as sayings of the Master.

On the whole, it can be fairly said that this translation deserves to be rated in the same group with Moffat's translation and the American Revised Version, but it does not as yet contain the alternate readings or the cross-references which contribute to the usefulness of the last-mentioned work. Of course, the new work does not deserve to displace the King James Version.

C. P. S.

An Orange Squeezed

An Outline of Modern Knowledge, edited by William Rose, Ph.D. New York: Putnam. $5.

WRITING an outline is, unfortunately, something like squeezing an orange; it is the juice that is eliminated. Outlines of Everything have gained in popularity since the advent of Mr. Wells's. Often they are not without merit but their acceptance is in some measure due to the misconception through which they are regarded as short cuts to learning rather than coördinators of knowledge.

Success may attend efforts to sketch history or some single subject in the broad strokes dictated by a single volume. But the attempt to compress all the essence and background of current thought into an "Outline of Modern Knowledge" produces a tome of half a million words involving problems of format which the publisher has not fully surmounted.

This latest outline covers 24 major fields, ranging from cosmogony to music and from ethnology to mathematics. Its purpose is to provide a conspectus of achievements of scholarship and thought in major fields and permit the reader "to make his own synthesis, is so far as any kind of synthesis is possible." An orange, so to speak, squeezed.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Same to You, and Many of Them

OUR days as a Bookman are in the yellow leaf . . . Always in December, you know . . . The good fall books are all in and—we hope—disposed of, the spring lists have begun to arrive and our desk is now littered with those pitiful strangelings that mark the end of the season . . . The final days of the year never fail to bring them, with their pathetic introductory letters. . . "We are a small house," these say in effect, "but there are those who love us . . . We are getting out what we think is an unusual book and are sending you a copy by this post . . . Won't you look it over? . . . We shall greatly appreciate any word you may say of it."

* * *

With a heavy heart we pick it up . . . We've seen so many of these waifs of December . . . Yes, it's like the others . . . We want to be kind, even at Christmas . . . But to praise unimportant books is not to be kind . . . Shaw's critic, in "Fanny's First Play," wasn't perhaps so far off . . . "If it's by a good author, it's a good play"—"If it's from a good publisher, it may be a good book" . . . Odd, that you can so often guess the quality of a book from its format . . . Oh, no, Gentle Author, we don't judge 'em that way . . . But generally, the impression given by the cover or the paper or the printing is confirmed by the purport of the words as read . . . That is, if it was a bad impression . . . Because by no means all pleasantly dressed books are stimulating or even charming companions . . . So often it's better to look at them, as one looks at beautiful pictures, without trying to talk with them . . . It is true that shabby books are sometimes the best of friends, but that is usually when they have been made threadbare by long usage.

* * *

We are happy to note that our friends seem to be unaffected by the reputed depression . . . Their Christmas greetings are as numerous and as original and as characteristic and as lavish as ever . . . Certainly it is attestation of their fundamental good will that they continue, in the face of all deprecation, to bestow these tokens . . . Miss Marion West Geare confesses to qualms but perseveres . . . "It's so easy to give a simple greeting and really mean it," she writes . . . "like this, for instance: Merry Christmas, Mr. Sloper!" . . . Miss Geare deplores attempts "to make an old-fashioned greeting clever and bookish and startling" . . . A professor she knew sent out cards bearing the message: "The usual platitudes" . . . "My goodness," she expostulates, "I should think even a professor would like to take a vacation from being clever, and just be homey and peaceful for once" . . . But did he mean to be clever? . . . He sounds to us like a discouraged realist.

* * *

Certainly the season does not promote cleverness . . . There is a sense of strain in the literary notes of even our brightest publicity engineers . . . Thus Miss Ruth Raphael headlines, "Not a Literary Paragraph," and leads off, "Kathleen Norris is a croquet fan and plays the game every day in her yard in California" . . . That sounds homey and peaceful enough . . . And according to Mr. Alfred A. Knopf, Mr. James Hanley, former sailor and laborer "who has in recent months become the literary sensation of England," has discovered how he differs from Conrad . . . "Unlike Conrad, he views nature as indifferent to human life" . . . There will be opportunity to decide, when Mr. Knopf publishes a book of Mr. Hanley's in January, whether the author has given a complete list of the points of difference.

* * *

Yes, the New Year must follow Christmas . . . And although we may not flush with pleasure over holiday greetings, we have a less intransigent attitude toward New Year resolutions . . . We no longer take the common view that they're bound to be broken anyhow . . . We here highly resolve to be less indulgent during 1932 toward major journalistic crimes, and particularly toward literary barbarisms . . . Our major efforts will be expended in devising a suitable punishment for contributors who write of "these United States" or of "the American scene," who find books "amusing" or "intriguing" or who refer to the third decade of the twentieth century as having ended with 1929 . . . And so, a Happy New Year!

Travel Books, Two Kinds

Remote People, by Evelyn Waugh. London: Duckworth. 10s. 6d.
Letters From Spain, by Karel Capek. London: Bles. 5s.

HERE are two amusing and original travel books which add nothing to the reputations of their authors, but which show, nevertheless, that their power of fresh and lively observation has not waned. Both authors are satirists and while Mr. Capek suppresses his sophistication in order to appear studiously naïf, Mr. Waugh suppresses his naïveté and assumes, with some success, an air of sophistication.

Mr. Waugh goes about satirically commenting on the social animal everywhere. In this book he touches upon Arabia, Zanzibar, Kenya, Rhodesia, and the Congo. These adventures do not make particularly interesting reading beside the spirited and comical account of the coronation of Ras Tafari in Abyssinia. The Abyssinian chapters are the most outrageous farce and are at the same time the reflections of a distinctly shrewd and realistically-minded observer.

The atmosphere in Addis Ababa was pure Alice in Wonderland. The Abyssinians saw, with mingled pride and bewilderment, a scramble of diplomatists from all over the world. This remote town, only 40 years old, was for a few weeks blessed by royalty, ambassadors, magnates in search of concessions, and all the paraphernalia of the West, from cabarets to traffic policemen. The Abyssinian was anxious to show how western and modern he was, and the European was painfully aware of the comical failure of east and west to meet. Mr. Waugh shows clearly however, that pathetic as the Abyssinian effort was, the most wildly farcical elements were provided by the westerners, whose behavior made Gilbert and Sullivan look solemn. An English press official, a Belgian colonel and an American professor are lovely figures of fun.

Mr. Waugh made an expedition to one of the sacred places of the interior and was permitted a glance at the sanctuary of one of the monasteries. All it contained was a table, a wicker chair, heaps of clothes, two or three umbrellas, a suit case of imitation leather, some newspapers and kitchen utensils. As a satirist Mr. Waugh is more interested in such incongruities than in more profound matters and although "Remote People" entertains us immensely with what happened to Mr. Waugh, and to Addis Ababa when diplomacy went to enjoy itself there, it tells us very little about Abyssinia.

Mr. Capek, on the other hand, tells us quite a lot about Spain without appearing to do so. His impressionism is so slight and his manner so gay that he appears never to go below the surface. In this he is quite deceptive. His notes on Goya, El Greco and Velásquez show that his intuition has penetrated to the heart of the matter. He traveled to all the usual places and did the things everyone does, yet he manages somehow to make one feel that he has discovered a country which no one has ever seen before. His drawings are delicious, and the whole book is a very agreeable trifle.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Sidelights on the Kaiser

Prince von Bülow: Memoirs 1930-1909. London: Putnam. 25s. net. Boston: Little Brown. $5.
The Fall of the Kaiser, by Maurice Baumont. New York: Knopf. $3.75.

IN THE second volume of the memoirs of Prince von Bülow we are led up to the resignation of the former German Chancellor. While he remained in office he tried to guide the Kaiser in paths of moderation. But he had a difficult task. William II was unruly and his very intelligence contributed to his undoing when once he had shaken off his faithful servant. He was constantly upsetting the patient work of his ministers.

Thus there was the notorious newspaper interview in 1908 in which the Emperor regretted that British feeling toward Germany was unfriendly and admitted that in wide sections of the German lower and middle classes there was distrust of England. He was tactless enough to announce that he had refused the request of the Governments of France and Russia to intervene on behalf of the Boers and to humiliate England, and that he had sent the French and Russian notes to Queen Victoria. He had further worked out a plan of campaign for England, and it was "a matter of curious coincidence" that his plan was on the same lines as that later adopted by Lord Roberts. Thus, remarks von Bülow, dryly, it was William II who defeated the Boers. Again, he declared that he was not building a fleet against England, but "to be prepared for any eventualities in the Far East"—in other words, he was building against Japan.

No wonder such enormous indiscretions caused consternation, and that there was everywhere sharp criticism. To von Bülow fell the duty of toning down and rectifying foolish and braggart remarks. He succeeded brilliantly. No word came from the Emperor, but from his suite von Bülow learned that William was by turns excited and depressed; and other pieces of Imperial eccentricities were taken as proof of the Kaiser's mental instability.

Afterward the Kaiser was grateful, bue even his gratitude was expressed too effusively. He grasped von Bülow's hand convulsively, and then embraced him, giving him a hearty kiss on both cheeks. To his wife, the Chancellor, relating the incident, remarked: "I managed once more to get the Emperor out of a scrape; but I should not care to say how long we shall be staying in this place." The whole book is packed with incidents equally illuminating. Those who would learn how Germany was governed in pre-war days should read this volume, which is extraordinarily vivid and historically valuable.

The story of the downfall of the Kaiser is lucidly told by Maurice Baumont. As he observes, the existing accounts are divergent; they bristle with contradictions and unsupported assertions. The author has sifted the evidence and he appears to have done his work well. The German Government asked William to abdicate, but it did not request him to leave Germany, and it is for his flight that he is most reproached. Yet characteristically he raised his decision to the height of a sacrifice. In his own dramatic language, he "sacrificed his person and his throne in order best to serve the interests of his dear country." Hindenburg puts the matter more realistically. He was afraid that the Kaiser would be taken prisoner by the insurgents and delivered over to the enemy, and such a disgrace to the Fatherland had at all costs to be averted.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

British Far Eastern Policy, 1894-1900, by R. Stanley McCordock, Ph. D. (New York: Columbia University Press, $6) covers a brief period which brought significant changes in the relationships between the Western nations and the Far East. Drawing upon hitherto unpublished documents which have recently been made available from the British and German government archives, Professor McCordock traces the development of Sino-British relations from 1894 to 1900. It was during this time that Britain, aided by the United States, established the policy of the "open door." Although leased ports, which are the basis of an important part of the discussion for these years, are no longer so significant in China, the study discloses bases of policy upon which the foundations of present relationships are laid.

Literature Unawares

Maria Edgeworth: Chosen Letters. With an Introduction by F. V. Barry. London: Cape. 12s. 6d. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.

THE books of Maria Edgeworth, once so much admired, stand for the most part undisturbed on our shelves. The story of Rosamond and the Purple Jar has, like Southey's story of the Three Bears, become almost folk tale, and "Castle Rackrent" is fairly often reprinted in popular series of the classics; but Miss Edgeworth wrote too patently for edification to appeal much to a generation which prefers to keep its amusement and its instruction separate. It may well be, however, that the fame which her more formal writings have proved hardly equal to sustaining will be enhanced by the publication, for the first time in a readily accessible and comely edition, of a copious selection of her letters.

For they are delightful letters, the frank and unstudied revelation of a many-sided and most attractive personality. Like her greater contemporary, Jane Austen, and unlike such deliberate cultivators of the epistolary art as Horace Walpole, she wrote with no other end in view than the immediate amusement of her correspondents, who were for the most part of her own kin. But, just as Molière's M. Jourdain talked prose without knowing it, Maria Edgeworth, in her letters, often wrote literature without literary intention. Her account of a visit to Madame de Gentis, for example—the long drive through suburban Paris, the search through the gloomy arches and labyrinthine stairways of the Arsenal for the apartment where the Duke of Orleans's cidevant governes dwelt, the tall figure rising to greet her visitors in the darkened room, the ensuing conversation—all these make a perfect piece of description and characterization, obviously spontaneous and yet with every word contributing to its effect.

Both Maria and her father were celebrities, and welcome as such in every society. They knew a host of famous folk, at home and abroad. Scott, as Maria vividly relates, received them at Abbotsford and visited them in Ireland; and Mrs. Siddons recited to them. But Miss Edgeworth can amuse us as well with small things as with great. Her domestic gossip is as interesting as her descriptions of stately occasions. No matter whether she was at home at Edgeworthstown, living the self-contained and almost feudal life of the Irish landowner, or traveling in the well-filled family coach from one great English house to another, or at Paris in the gay and crowded days between the Peace of Amiens and the renewal of the war—whatever her theme she is equally readable. She has wit, humor, common sense and wide and generous sympathies. Above all, she amuses us because she has an unlimited capacity for being amused herself. "Every little thing amuses us together," she once wrote, "the cat, the dog, the hog, Mr. Barry, or a parachute blown from the dandelion." She found things even "greater in the enjoyment than in the anticipation." Therein lies the secret of the charm of these letters of hers.

Mr. Barry is to be thanked for having presented them to us, and for the excellent introduction with which he has prefaced them.

Peacock Alley, The Romance of the Waldorf-Astoria, by James Remington McCarthy, in collaboration with John Rutherford (New York: Harper, $3) is built largely upon a foundation of newspaper clippings but succeeds in reconstructing something of old New York. The best stories it tells wander slightly from the Odyssey of a famous hotel into the cobbled byways of a great city in its salad days. Society as it was done in the late eighties casts its floodlight over this story of the Waldorf-Astoria, but the lesser beams of royalty, politics and finance are also there to add to the illumination

Concerning Literary Taste

Fashion in Literature: A Study of Changing Taste, by E. E. Kellett. London: 12s. 6d. net.

MR. KELLETT is in many ways well equipped for dealing with his difficult theme. He has read widely in ancient and modern literature, and with evident enjoyment. He is apt in illustration and allusion, and gives life to his generalizations about literature by sounding the authors themselves as his witnesses. He is not infallible—he gives, for example, a quite wrong impression of certain important critical doctrines held by Coleridge and Dryden—but he disarms criticism by his constant admission of fallibility.

The variety of "fashions" in literature is one part of his theme; and it involves him in a further consideration—What is taste? On what grounds do we venture to condemn or praise a book? He is at his best when he is dealing with various examples of fashion which have often led to extravagance. Thus in his chapter on "Hyperbole" he passes from one lively example to another of excusable and inexcusable extravagance, from the youthful exuberance of Marlow, whose Cynthia lends her light to the stars, to the exaggeration of orators "shouting in order to be heard above a din." He has excellent chapters on the Grotesque, the Precious, the Allegorical and the Ingenious, reserving his bright praise for the virtue of simplicity, and his sternest rebuke for "mere cleverness." He is both discriminating and intellectually provocative.

But when he comes to generalizations on the theory of art and criticism, Mr. Kellett, though always interesting, is by no means so sure of his ground. We can readily agree with him when he says that beauty is not an absolute entity existing in a sphere apart like a Platonic abstract idea; and that the æsthetic sense does not spring from an independent and specialized faculty. That view, he might have added, was long ago put forward by Burke, and satisfactorily established in recent times by Benedetto Croce. "A question of taste," he says, "is perceived to be in essence not a question of taste merely, but of one's whole attitude to life." It is "conditioned by personality." And so he willingly admits that an individual, by reading "carefully and well," will acquire a consistent taste of his own, and the powers of forming coherent judgments—in other words, he will acquire standards of criticism which are valid for him.

But the existence of any absolute standard he denies, and for confirmation points to the fashions which change with each successive generation, and to the conflict of opinion even among contemporaries. Yet he himself proves the inadequacy of that argument by constantly praising the qualities of great writers of the past whose fame has endured throughout the ages, and by confidently condemning excesses which have appeared in the fashion of this age and of that. Does he not evidently agree with the ancient who said that "passages which always please, and please all readers, contain the beauty and truth of the sublime"? Tastes change. Fashions come and go. Works which transcend all the fashions exist to prove that standards are available.

The ancients commonly held that the object of poetry was to instruct and delight. Mr. Kellett holds that it exists for delight, and delight only. We do not "call a set of propositions poetry." "Direct didactics are the ruin of poetry." He rightly recognizes that the creative process of art springs from intuitions, and not from reasoning. The poet asserts what he sees, and does not use the method of logical proof. But to recognize this is no ground for rebuking Coleridge because he "imagined that the highest form of poetry is the philosophical." Coleridge would have been the very last to make the mistake of confusing the method of poetry with the method of philosophy. On the contrary, he definitely asserted that "the Beautiful is always intuitive. As light to the eye, even such is beauty to the mind."

But this did not mean that what Mr. Kellett calls "hard thinking" should not enter into the subject matter of poetry. Coleridge explained exactly what he meant when he said that "Shakespeare, no mere child of nature; no automaton of genius; no passive vehicle of inspiration possessed by the spirit, not possessing it; first studied patiently, meditated deeply, understood minutely, till knowledge, become habitual and intuitive, wedded itself to his habitual feelings." That is the answer to the author's assertion that "matters of taste have little to do with the intellect."

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Diego Rivera's Frescoes

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

FRESCOES, paintings and drawings by Señor Diego Rivera, hung spaciously in the Museum of Modern Art, offer something of an autobiography of this Mexican artist. As frescoes customarily have the merit of staying in the place where they are painted, Señor Rivera completed five of them on the spot within the past month, working on panels of plaster built on metal lathing and inclosed within steel frames, in a studio provided by the museum. So here are frescoes that can travel with the rest of a show that contains many loans by courtesy of museums and private collectors. Two more frescoes may be added to this show before it closes on Jan. 27. Señor Rivera is working on them now.

In the frescoes may well be found a full statement of the artist's present style. Clearly his feelings are with the weak and oppressed. The indignation in his themes is all the more forceful in that it is implied with restraint. One requirement of any good work of expression is that it can be completed only by the observer. "Liberation of the Peon," a variation of a design from the fresco in the Ministry of Education, Mexico City, handles with serenity a violent subject, the release of a tortured peon from the post to which he has been lashed. The impulse of the Good Samaritan may be said to find pictorial realization in this design, which shows three bandits and their attendant cutting the victim's ropes and tenderly caring for his physical distress. Even the horses have a compassionate glint in their eyes.

Power of Organization

In this fresco is to be noticed the artist's power of organization, whereby he fills the entire space with interest. It is as if he couldn't bear to have a square foot of available space fail to express something of his theme. In the distance, seen between the heads of two of the horses, there is a bit of landscape for hint of the setting, and here are the peon's farm buildings in flames. Señor Diego is a born decorator. He sees in terms of symmetry, in contrasts of lights and darks, and finds pictorial charm in the smallest accessories, such as the looping of a rope, the wavelike succession of distant hills, the placing of a starlike spur in just the light area that will make it an accent, the maintenance of his color areas in large masses of unbroken tone. We see, too, how careful he is with his foreshortening in his foreground figure, and now he distorts form when he wishes to make design count most, as is to be noticed in the handling of the left front leg of the horse on the left. It is easy to understand that such painting has a strong effect upon people in Mexico. To the educated and the illiterate alike, these frescoes must speak with clarion tones.

One of Señor Diego's commissions was for a series of frescoes given in 1929 by the late Ambassador Morrow to the city of Cuernavaca, and placed upon three walls of the corridor of the Palace of Cortez. The artist, given free choice of subject, decided on the general theme of the Conquest of Mexico. Cartoons of these frescoes are included in the present show, showing various episodes incident to the occupation by Cortez, the exploitation of the Indians, and tableaux of the heroes of various insurrections from 1600 onward. Two of the frescoes done in New York, based on designs in the Palace of Cortez, are "Sugar Cane" and "Agrarian Leader Zapata."

A Story Told

The Zapata picture shows that leader in the movement to make the land problem a national issue arriving on the scene with a cutting hook in hand such as is used in reaping sugar cane. He and his magnificent white horse stand across the prostrate form of a minion of the militarist régime. One of Zapata's feet is firmly set upon the sword of the fallen man. In the background are peasants arriving with their farming tools, and on the right flourish the luxuriant leaves of a new agricultural day when the Morales peasant came again into possession of the ground he spent his days in cultivating.

The "Sugar Cane" fresco is a blending of ripe pictorial design and revolutionary criticism. The languid landowner reclines in a porch hammock, and even his dogs are at ease, while his overseer and guard, with whip and menacing rifle, extort vigorous labor from the enslaved Indians. In the background three workers are reaping the sugar cane with successive repetitive rhythms. The girl servant in the left foreground is reaching up to cut gourdlike fruit from a tree. She forms an architectural note like a column. In the center, near the mounted Simon Legree, is an Indian bending beneath the curving weight of the bundle of sugar cane. A picture to tell a story, with force as well as pictorial charm; art put to use as an interpretation of contemporary life and an explanation of past causes of present effects. These frescoes scorn the art-for-art's-sake viewpoint, though done by the same man who painted the elegant bit of cubistic color abstraction, "Majorca," in 1914.

The big and simple figure, "The Grinder," painted in 1924, shows Señor Diego's style completely formed, truly expressing the life of his people as he sees it, with all his academic studies and experiments in Mexico, Spain, France and Italy coming at last to resolution, and all the fringes of El Greco, Renoir, Cézanne, Picasso, Rousseau, Goya and Zuloaga cast out when they have not melted without a trace into his present personal vision. We like to think that he has retained something of the Renoir flowerlike bloom of color in his rose and blue tones, and his hues still seem often like fire though his forms are no longer flamelike after the fashion of El Greco. Examples of Señor Rivera's cubistic period are here, and his essays in an abstractionism that he long ago put aside as meaning nothing except as conversations between painters.

"Cactus on the Plains" conveys the impression of typifying three great hands with clutching fingers, thrust through disturbed terrain. This bears the date of 1931. "Mexican Landscape," painted when the artist was 16, is a conventional solidly made vista of trees and plain, looking toward a snow-capped mountain. A few portraits are in the show, altogether personal in their approach, expressing the final simplification, with richness of content, at which the painter's art has arrived. Indicating the thorough basis of his design are the completely realized realistic drawings, made as studies for later pictures of fuller meaning.

"The Grinder," by Diego Rivera

A New Museum for Chicago

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

A FEW days ago, when the new building of the Oriental Institute was opened at the University of Chicago, the great services of this institute to research in Near Eastern civilizations, and the new light it is shedding upon the people of Bible times were stressed in the more serious newspapers. It was mentioned, too, that the new building had an Oriental museum connected with it. This museum in itself, even if the Oriental Institute should cease to function from now on, would be a worthy addition to the artistic and cultural activities of any great city of the Western Hemisphere.

The architects were not faced with that most difficult of all gallery problems, the adequate lighting of paintings, for almost all the exhibits are in three dimensions; but the building is one of the best adapted for the easy and pleasant viewing of the objects on exhibition that can be found. In the first place the circulation through the galleries is carefully planned. There is adequate light from large, well-placed windows. Short walls, eight or 10 feet high, at right angles to the main walls divide the long galleries into a series of bays, each of which contains exhibition cases, or, in one of the galleries, large scale sculptures in high relief.

The galleries, then, appear as entities, but are so divided architecturally that one who is examining the contents of the exhibition cases is to a certain extent sheltered from traffic through the central part of the gallery and feels a pleasant sense of privacy which is conducive to concentration.

The visitor will be greatly surprised at the high esthetic value of many of the exhibits, for indeed the general impression is that of an art museum, and not a museum of ethnology. The grandest piece of all is a huge Assyrian winged bull with a man's head which stands at the end of the first great gallery. It is 16 feet high and a very majestic figure. The head is bearded and wears a high headdress. This is actually one of the "cherubim" referred to in the earlier part of the Old Testament.

There are three bronze, or rather, copper, figures dating from 3000 B. C. which were made before the art of hollow casting was known. Nothing else like them, I believe, exists elsewhere (unless still hidden in the ground), and they are impressive on account of their artistic quality as well as their rarity. There are also some fine Egyptian leather book covers, and some beautiful pottery.

As this is essentially a study collection the exhibits are not all originals, but reproductions of fine Egyptian sculpture from the world's great collections are shown, as well as some casts of Assyrian reliefs. There are also faithful color reproductions at a fairly large scale of wall-paintings from Egyptian tombs. These are fascinating not only as human documents but as works of art of no small merit.

The color of the galleries is quiet, making a good background for the exhibits, and the concrete ceiling beams are painted with simple polychrome decorations repeating Egyptian or Assyrian motifs, according to the purpose of the rooms. These decorations are by no means glaring in color, but they serve to take away any impression of starkness.

A visit to the Oriental Institute is a stimulating experience for art lovers and for those who don't even like to hear art mentioned, as well. Perhaps for these last, it may mean the beginning of better things.

Art of Americas In Genoa Civic Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENOA—A rare and valuable collection of American archæological and ethnographic relics in the Civic Museum of Genoa has recently been presented to the public and will prove of great interest to natural scientists and the world at large.

Dr. Orlando Grosso, director of belle arti, has arranged the collection in seven large rooms of the former Durazzo-Palavincini palace, now a museum. Relics of the ancient Incas, of American Indians, of Canadian tribes, and of Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico and Venezuela are on view. These important collections represent gifts made by the early missions, as well as private donations, of ancient and recent date.

The collection of archæological specimens from Peru contains eight rare Buaco pieces from the Incas' tombs. From these specimens may be reconstructed the life of the ancient civilization, their religious sentiments, their musical instruments, their ornaments, arms and implements, and the superb pieces reveal men, women and children in various poses. This ceramic art of the Incas shows the contemporary schools, the northern and the southern, radically different.

One entire hall is dedicated to the Mexican collection, with terra-cotta models and prehistoric implements in bronze. Rare sculptures from Tegucigalpa, and parts of the edifices of the ancient Mayas' civilization are the most beautiful and important specimens ever found.

A large room is dedicated to the North American exhibit of pottery and basket work, bead costumes and the silver and bead ornaments of many tribes. Another room contains models of all the different Indian tribes in their native costumes.

New Films in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE subject of morality and the films is one that lends itself easily to exaggeration. The gangster picture has taken the place, in the eyes of many people, of the old "penny dreadful" as the sole source of all juvenile misdemeanor. Yet even though the deleterious effect of the cinema is not perhaps so great as some imagine, its influence in many instances is, to say the least, unsatisfactory, It is most unsatisfactory, because most subtle, not when it is depicting vice, when all sensible picture-goers are on their guard, but when it is depicting what it imagines to be virtue.

Two recent Paramount releases, one British and the other American, are worth considering because they are typical of a large proportion of films which no one would dream of calling offensive, which indeed earnestly try to honor the good and flout the evil, but which are nevertheless dangerous in the insidious wrongness of all their values. One of these pictures—"Stamboul"—is set in Constantinople; the other—"The Night Angel"—takes the audience to Paris. But though their locales are at opposite ends of Europe they are alike in that both their heroes come within danger of the law, and both are saved by a tampering with the processes of justice, in the one instance the heroine, from the highest and noblest motives, gives inaccurate evidence; in the other, one of the chief characters, again from motives of exalted friendship, suppresses evidence.

It seems necessary to protest against this sort of thing, partly because many people who object violently to the ordinary type of "gangster" picture would not dream that a protest is needed. Therein lies the danger. Before the audience knows where it is, it is led by admiration of the player's motive into condoning, or even praising, the action into which it is translated. It is apt to forget that friendship is not a sufficient justification for telling lies on oath. In cleaning up the pictures, many superficially harmless films will be seen to require close attention. For in a considerable proportion of them a single virtue is extolled and honored by the questionable practice of making it run counter to most of the others.

No such problems are raised by "Man of Mayfair" (Paramount British) and "Sunshine Susie" (Gainsborough), two excellent screen musical comedies. Stage stars are prominent in both. "Man of Mayfair" has Mr. Jack Buchanan and Miss Lilian Braithwaite; "Sunshine Susie" has Mr. Jack Hulbert and Mr. Owen Nares. "Sunshine Susie" has perhaps the better theme song; but this is balanced by the fact that "Man of Mayfair" has an admirable specimen of Mr. Buchanan's incomparably accomplished dancing. (But why only one?)

"Man of Mayfair" alternates between two incompatible moods. One part of it is an attempt at artificial society comedy; the other introduces to us a simple and delightful old lady who lives in a rose-wreathed cottage, and brings up her daughters "not to have ideas above their station," all unwitting that the daughters are celebrated stage stars; but to complain of this is surely a judgment too ponderous for the light texture of a musical comedy.

"Sunshine Susie" shows that British producers can catch the gay and sparkling atmosphere familiar in German talkies. Its scene is set in Vienna, chiefly, one suspects, in order to accommodate the foreign accent of Miss Renate Muller. But whatever the reason, the result justifies it. To see and listen to Mr. Hulbert conducting a male choir, or telling Miss Muller that, in spite of her unfortunately not being able to be present at the ceremony, he will "still be pretty good" at it is a joy equaled only by that of watching Mr. Buchanan learn to ride the bicycle.

H. H.

Of Many Things

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

DESIGNS for Miss Constance Binney's revival of Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella," soon to be seen in Newark, have been made by Mr. John Wenger. This commission comes as an interlude in Mr. Wenger's painting of water colors. Not long ago he held an exhibition at the Montross Galleries in New York, when his pictures were widely admired for their freshness of style and personal vision. When I met him at the gallery he talked of his work years ago with Roxy at the Rivoli Theater, where almost every week for several years Mr. Wenger provided a new stage setting for singing and dancing interludes. "The stage opening was so shallow," Mr. Wenger said, "that ingenuity was needed to decorate the stage and still leave any room for the dancers to move about. If a table was required, we could use only half a table and the first test of a chair was that it should take up the smallest possible space." It was at this theater that Mr. Wenger developed the idea of moving settings set on a treadmill, which he afterward elaborated for "Good Boy," a musical comedy. It was this device that helped greatly in staging the moving backgrounds in "The Green Pastures," for the identical treadmill used in "Good Boy" was employed in Mr. Marc Connelly's modern miracle play.

To Mr. Wenger painting is like visual music. Rhythm is so fundamental in his work that he likes to paint to music, something, for example, from the third movement of Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony. Mr. Wenger remarks that while movement can be indicated in a picture, this quality is never as vivid in paintings as in sculpture. With a figure to be seen in the round the spectator completes the element of movement by walking around it, observing as he goes the interplay of harmonies and oppositions and watching the shadows wax and wane for various angles. Frescoes, Mr. Wenger remarked, have a greater quality of movement than easel paintings, being set well above the eye level, usually, and taking on panoramic quality, which is in itself an element of progression, like a series of musical phrases in mounting or descending sequences.

An excursion, in fancy into nineteenth century Paris is provided by the exhibition of photographic prints by Atget and Nadar, at the Julien Levy Gallery until Jan. 9. By Atget are pictures of interiors, statues and carts of the days before motor vehicles. Two-wheelers were most of those vegetable carts, cabs and perambulating shelters of gypsies. A primitive street-watering cart would gladden the eye of the modern functionalist, for it is nothing but a tank and spout mounted on two wheels. The statue photographs are absorbing in their records of the patterns of ancient stains and fungus on marble figures that have long been exposed to the weather, with trees for background or silhouetted against the sky. As Atget sees these figures selectively, they take on a monumental quality and emphasis that they may very well not have in their actual surroundings. Thus may the photographer help us to see by focusing our attention for us. Café tables, boudoirs, and even kitchens reconstitute for us a whole period which, if it has not passed, presumably lingers now only in half-forgotten corners of the older part of the city.

Nadar's gallery of celebrities is something to moon over, for here they are pictured in the flush of their powers—Corot, George Sand, Flaubert, Beaudelaire, Réjane, Bernhardt, Dumas et sa Fille, Zola, Lamartine, Rossini, Daumier, Liszt, Berlioz, Offenbach, Manet, Delacroix, Courbet. How often we have been fobbed off with portraits of these great ones made at a time when they had passed the period in which they made their fame is strongly borne in upon the visitor to this show. Included is Daumier's cartoon of Nadar making pictures of Paris from a balloon, the wind whistling past in a gale and the devoted artist, clinging desperately to his focusing cloth and camera even while his hat is sailing off toward one of Notre Dame's grinning gargoyles. Daumier's title for this drawing was to the effect that Nadar had "elevated photography to the zenith of art."

E. C. S.

'Champion North'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Champion North," a comedy of Westmorland life, by Miss Theodora Wilson Wilson, at the Royalty Theater, beginning Nov. 28, 1931. The cast:

Harriet North	Evelyn Hope
Joshua North	Horace Hodges
A Customer	Ralph Goodwin
Sararann	Judy Hallatt
Nancy Forster	Diana Churchill
Patrick	Leo Genn
Jack Forster	Lionel Le Bay
Robert North	Arthur Young
George North	Campbell Logan
Dr. Crabbe	Forbes Dawson
Westmorland King	A Collis

Mr. Horace Hodges is a notable player. If, for a man to be a great actor, it were sufficient that every performance he gave should be exquisite of its kind, Mr. Hodges could abundantly claim that distinction. Unfortunately all Mr. Hodges's performances are the same. Whenever his name appears upon a playbill the audience can be sure that he will appear as a shrewd, simple, benevolent gentleman nearing his hundredth anniversary, and that all the storms that vary the progress of the drama, cataclysmic as the actor's art may make them seem, will be only the gentlest of breezes. But the circumstance that a performance is frequently repeated ought not to be allowed to obscure the fact that it may be excellent in itself. And Mr. Hodges's Joshua North in Miss Wilson's comedy is more than excellent.

Several different themes get pleasantly mixed up during the play. There is Joshua's determination to win the Westmorland dog show, and the thoroughly hearty sportsmanship with which he takes his defeat; his ambition to become a centenarian, a feat he comfortably feels is well within his powers; the raising of his son Robert North to the dizzy height of being Mayor of Farbiggin; the mysterious arrival of the rock gardener Patrick Dare, who turns out to be a Cambridge cricketer and the son of a bishop (a sore blow, this, for Joshua, who liked the young man, but remembered that it was largely because of bishops in general that he had been summoned for refusing to pay the education rate); and finally the marriage of Patrick to the Squire's daughter.

Mr. Hodges's performance, touching all the quiet humors and trials of country life, is the keystone of the piece; but it is supported by other first-rate characterizations, of which Miss Judy Hallatt's maid of all work, thrown into a flutter by the arrival of the handsome lodger, may be specially noted.

Matisse in Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THAT smaller cities have taken a whole-hearted interest in displaying the works of modern artists is indicative of a radical change in American art life. New York, until very recently, was the one refuge where they might be seen with due tolerance. The provinces still harbored deep prejudices; popular opinion succeeded in thwarting every effort of ambitious minorities that agitated for exhibiting works y contemporaries who had apparently met with success elsewhere.

Gradually the barriers are vanishing, the resistance is relaxing. People who may still have ideas of their own upon what is art, at least show some curiosity. They give the pictures a trial and frankly do not like them. This attitude is human and civilized, at least, and far more wholesome than mere obstinacy.

The current exhibition of the works of M. Henri Matisse, shown at the Rhode Island School of Design, is an event in the history of art exhibiting in New England. Comprehensive displays, entitled "Modern Show," have been seen in Cambridge, Boston, Andover, Hartford, but nowhere else in New England has there been specialization upon a one-man show.

Beautifully selected and thoughtfully hung, this exposition proves more enjoyable than the one held recently at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. It has fewer of the inferior canvases of Matisse, and more of the better ones. As the gallery is spacious one can stand at a great distance from the pictures and experience the opulence and clarity of color which distinguishes Matisse; one may also allow for that necessary interval of space between onlooker and canvas that will permit a softening of lineal harshness and a fusion of line rhythms with color play.

Of the earliest works of Matisse, made nearly four decades ago, there are a few canvases. They are renderings after Ruisdael and Chardin, attentive to detail, enveloped in darkness. A figure painted in 1901 exhibits his emergence into the light and his interest in the constructive elements which increase volume. Cézanne had begun to shed ideas. Those who believe Matisse a charlatan may observe from this figure his capacity for completing a picture with reverence for all the canons of the academy.

The canvases bearing later dates demonstrate his tendency toward liberation—liberation of palette, of design Time taught him to risk more, to economize his means, to be more bold in his planning. Whereas the earlier work is wrought with precision, it is fixed and stilted when compared with subsequent things which become more light and more sheer, finally reaching a state where they seem tinted vapors, mere illusions.

The tenuousness of Matisse's best work is the most exquisite contribution of modern color theories. Matisse employs colors with the skill of the theorizing painters, achieving form and perspective by ingenious choice; but he does more, he attains through color gayety and exuberance; he re-creates some new substance which has neither weight nor dimension. Toward this end he employs flowers, fabrics, fruits, people; they are all reduced or rarefied to a few dabs of pigment, a few line traceries which in the aggregate tell thrillingly. Matisse possesses in excess what is all too rare an ingredient in the make-up of contemporary artists. It is sensibility.

There are, too, in Providence some of those pictures which seem like enlarged colored sketches, made briefly, spontaneously, in terms of a few rugged lines and a few washes of color. Matisse may wish to fix a certain gesture, capture a certain mood which will not withstand labored treatment, and so he employs this carefree method. There are also some of his attempts at pure abstraction. There are some of the portraits in which he emulates the frank, thick delineations of Mycenean painting of old.

There is always style, always ingenuity in his work. Sometimes the idea may not be worth perpetuating, though he may have turned it devicefully from his brush. Sometimes the experiment has proved, as in the violent schemes of the Odalisques, somewhat tawdry.

The mistake that most of us fall into with reference to Matisse is either in praising him or condemning him wholesale. He is uneven, often slapdash. He might profit by that destructive impulse of Cézanne, who demolished the canvases that did not suit him. Matisse has sent into the market works which should at least have been stored in the attic; he has also distributed canvases which are the most superb of modern art.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

W. Russell Flint

Modern Masters of Etching: No. 27, W. Russell Flint. Introduction by Malcolm C. Salaman. New York: William Edwin Rudge. $2. London: The Studio Ltd.

W. Russell Flint did not take up dry point until he had worked in other branches of fine art. He had been painter and illustrator before he took to the plate and therefore he brought to it a mature viewpoint and well-developed perception.

The Modern Masters of Etching Series has added this new member to a list which has helped to give readers a more complete idea of the work of well-known printmakers. Among the reproductions to be seen here are some Spanish subjects, a Venetian scene and several figure studies. In the latter Mr Flint has made use of sunlight, illuminating the forms and increasing the roundness and plasticity.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

'Parsifal' in Chicago

By FELIX BOROWSKI

CHICAGO

RICHARD WAGNER'S "Parsifal," which had not been given in Chicago since the Civic Opera Company presented it in 1922, had an impressive revival Dec. 20. It is doing no injustice to some fine representations of "Parsifal" that now have passed into history to declare that this latest interpretation stands at the summit of them all.

Egon Pollak, who prepared and who conducted the performance, undoubtedly should be accorded credit for much of the excellence of the whole. He made the orchestra a medium of exquisite beauty and it was easy to perceive that both on the stage and below it nothing in Wagner's score had been left to chance. No one knows better than the conductor of the company's German wing that only unceasing rehearsal can do justice to such a work as "Parsifal," and it is necessary only to point out the fluency and spontaneity with which the complicated Flower Maidens' chorus was sung to pay tribute to Mr. Pollak's industry and patience.

The labors of the artists on the stage were of superlative worth. The outstanding figure of the drama, of course, is Gurnemanz rather than Parsifal; and the Gurnemanz of Alexander Kipnis was by all odds not only the best interpretative effort that he has made here—and he has brought about some admirable characterizations—but the most convincing, certainly the most appealing, reading of Gurnemanz that ever has been set forth in Chicago. In most performances of "Parsifal" the old knight gives the listener the impression that he is a good deal of a bore. Mr. Kipnis avoided this unhappy peculiarity by constant interplay of subtle action and by resisting the temptation to turn Gurnemanz into a static figure of rhetoric. His vocalism, too, gave added beauty to a characterization of true nobility.

René Maison's Parsifal also left the impression that the tenor had scaled a height that he had not previously attained. The ordinary business of negotiating an operatic rôle is not adaptable to Parsifal, and it is saying everything in favor of Mr. Maison's artistic intelligence and of his histrionic acumen to declare that his reading of the "guileless fool" was of extraordinary worth.

Frida Leider was the Kundry, and an admirable one. She was most admirable, perhaps, in the opening act, where the dark and agitated character of the woman is revealed, or in the Good Friday scene, in which Kundry finds gentle humility and penitence. In Klingsor's magic garden Mme. Leider's somewhat ungraceful acting neutralized some of the charm that she should have exercised; yet her singing of Wagner's arduous music was delightful to the ear.

It would be difficult to overpraise the tonal charm of Hans Hermann Nissen's Amfortas or the poignancy with which he colored the music that he had to sing. The remaining character of importance—Klingsor—was presented in masterly fashion by Eduard Habich, who gave the part and its music that leaven of malignancy with which Wagner had conceived it.

The general stage direction was excellent. For once it was agreed that Wagner's mechanical panorama in the third act was likely—in these days of motion-picture achievement—to look slightly absurd; so Parsifal and Gurnemanz were spared their walk from the grounds of Montsalvat to the Hall of the Grail. The transformation music, however, was played before the curtain that had been drawn across the stage.

The only other first performance of the season was one given to Fiotow's "Martha" (Dec. 15). In it Tito Schipa lifted up his persuasive tones in the music of Lionel and, as Plunket, Virgilio Lazzari supported him in the adventure with Lady Harriet and her servant Nancy.

The most interesting feature of the representation was the first appearance of Miss Leola Turner in a part of any importance. Miss Turner, who was the Martha of the cast, is one of the young artists who were awarded a scholarship by the Civic Opera Company, by which they received training in Italy. She made it clear that she has studied to good purpose. The voice has not, perhaps, attained its full development—the tone, for instance, is somewhat pinched in the upper range—but Miss Turner is on the right path and the enthusiasm with which her efforts were received was well deserved.

Excellent, too, was the Nancy of Coe Glade, an artist whose sense of the theater as well as attractiveness of vocal effort were valuable assets to the performance. Robert Ringling was the Sheriff, but his comedy ran a little thin. Salvatore Baccaloni gave humor to the action of Sir Tristan and sang his music with verve. Frank St. Leger conducted with spirit as well as tact.

MISS DAGMAR ROBERTS
Australian Pianist, Who Recently Gave a Successful Recital at the Sydney (N. S. W.) Conservatorium.

Toscanini's a Rivedérci

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHETHER or not Arturo Toscanini returns from Europe and resumes the conductorship of the Philharmonic-Symphony in time for the concert of March 2, 1932, the last concert of the society led by him previous to his departure, in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 20, will remain fast in the memory of those who heard it. This was again one of those superconcerts that of late have been peculiarly in the gift of the Italian maestro.

The chief numbers were the First Symphony of Brahms and the "Don Juan" of Richard Strauss. Mr. Toscanini had led the symphony here before in a way that was engrossing and satisfying. You never till Sunday had it moved at the behest of his baton upon such Olympian heights of austere grandeur. At its conclusion the huge audience broke into a tempest of applause and cheering.

Mr. Toscanini's was a reading that emphasized the epic scale of the symphony and its sheer power, while at the same time it was charged with poetry and intense feeling and carried out with an endless ingenuity and finish of detail. Such things as the majestic procession of the opening sostenuto and the apocalyptic splendor of the coda were of the sort that seem to transcend human power.

"Don Juan"

In the case of the "Don Juan" Mr. Toscanini obtained a performance that not only set forth the thrice familiar work in terms of surpassing beauty, but illumined its contents like a veritable re-creation. One wondered whether Strauss himself had ever realized all that he had put into the score. What the audience was privileged to hear was the exploit of a supreme musical and poetic imagination with a work which, on this occasion at least, was a masterpiece. Only from a Toscanini could we again have the like of this reading.

The program offered two other numbers—the overture to Cherubini's "Medea" to open it and Ravel's "Bolero" to close it. Has Cherubini's opera, which dates from 1797, ever been staged in this country? In any event, the overture, though it was introduced to patrons of the New York Philharmonic Society in 1856, is performed so rarely that it must have been a total novelty to virtually everyone in the house. It turned out to be music of marked character, of poignant expressiveness corrected by a classical restraint of style. One was grateful to Mr. Toscanini for reviving it. Of the breath-taking suspense of his "Bolero" there is no need to speak at this date.

Aside from "The Blonde Donna," an unpretentious concoction by Edward Trow Carter, which the Opéra-Comique people offered at the Heckscher Theater, operatic joys of a week were confined to the Metropolitan Opera House, and they were all of the repetitious species.

Concerts

George Copeland, pianist, is always the bearer of glad tidings from Spain. Thus, at his recital in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 15, he introduced a group of unfamiliar nuggets unearthed during his Peninsular wanderings. Among these were some stormy dances by Pittaluga and Buxo and a "Canso en el Mar" by Pahissa. The novelties were striking examples of the abortive climaxes, wild thumpings and languorous rubati characteristic of Spain's tonal expression. Mr. Copeland administered these tough morsels with his usual sympathetic insight and sweeping rhythmic élan.

That he is no less at home in music of an utterly different brand he proved in Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," of which he gave a reading subtly cognizant of its evanescent shadows and allusive half-meanings. The phrasing had the delicacy and articulation of skillful needlework, and the outlines were clearly rounded and defined. In the same composer's "Feux d'artifice" his swift fingers emitted a shower of glowing sparks. The program boasted an interesting novelty in a sixteenth-century suite, of which Mr. Copeland made a copy from a manuscript buried in the archives of the Paris Opéra.

The Dessoff Choirs can always be counted on for the presentation of unusual choral programs, as well as for a round of absorbing interpretations. Although Margaret Dessoff is not here this year to lead the combined forces of the Adesdi Chorus and the A Cappella Singers, in Randall Thompson, who is temporarily taking charge, she has an eminently able substitute. At the Town Hall on Dec. 16 this fact was strongly brought home. Not only was the singing fresh and expressive, but the nuance and balance of tone were little short of ideal. On the program were two song sequences that commanded attention. The first of these was a hitherto unheard series of seven choruses, "Unserer Lieben Frau," composed by the German Franz Philipp in 1926 and deserving because of their intense devotional beauty a wider currency. The other was Mr. Thompson's own "Rosemary" song cycle, a series of clever and original settings of lyrics by Stephen Vincent Benet. The Dessoffs' mastery of polyphonic singing was disclosed in a group of motets by Johann Michael Bach, Tommaso Vittoria, Gallus, and Orlandus Lassus.

Lily Pons

That exquisite Metropolitan coloratura soprano, Lily Pons, gave a benefit recital in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 19. The program offered ample opportunity for the young and slender singer to revel in that particular kind of vocalism which has endeared her to the local public, gathered in hordes in the hall and on the stage to hear her. Among her offerings were "Caro nome," from Verdi's "Rigoletto" and "Ardon gl'incensi" from Donizetti's "Lucia," and for one listener it was impossible to dispel the illusion of a bird caroling the joys and sorrows of Gilda and mimicking the sore afflictions of the Bride of Lammermoor. She was nothing short of a birdlike enchantress in the staccato carolings of Sir Henry Bishop's "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark."

PETER BOWDOIN.

Concerts in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

WE HAVE received the annual visit of Walter Gieseking. This artist has a way of attacking the keys that is absolutely individual to him. He is, in the domain of the piano, what those violinists are who play methodically with "the bow on the string." His fingers never leave the keyboard. When he has struck a chord, his hands remain in the proximity of the keys in the same position and rest motionless as if they continued still to discipline the sound. This virtuoso obtains all grades of strength without a single apparent exterior manifestation and proves by example the uselessness of all the contortions of the body, the shoulders and the arms in which the greater number of the kings of the keyboard indulge.

He gave us some Bach with a beauty of treatment such that all the interweaving of contrapuntal lines assumed an almost pathetic charm. He was equally admirable in Schumann and Chopin, but it was in Ravel and Debussy that one could most completely appreciate what is exceptional in this performer. Here, the writing is so rich in possibilities of all sorts that Gieseking could display at ease his dexterity. He gave us, in particular, incomparable interpretations of five Etudes of Debussy, which because of their difficulty are seldom heard. In the "Etude sur les Cinq notes" he was really dazzling. He managed to clothe the intentionally sober and practical theme with tricks of delicious lightness. The "Etude sur les sonorites opposées" enabled him to use all the qualities of his timbres. And the "Etude sur les degrés chromatiques" was of such rare finish that one imagined that one heard it played not upon an instrument divided into semitones but upon a keyboard possessing intervals of quarter or eighth tones. His chromatic scales exactly resembled the "glissandos" of the violin. Gieseking has invented, in neutral tints and in pianissimo, some absolutely new effects. His "Sonatine" of Ravel and his "Gaspard de la Nuit" by the same composer are really masterpieces of finesse, elegance and charm. This man has invented an Epicureanism of sound. And as he always remains a fine musician, this research never interferes with the understanding of the work. Whoever has not heard Gieseking does not know what subtlety and depth a steel string is capable of.

The Lamoureux Concerts have given us, under the direction of Albert Wolff, the Symphony in G minor of Roussel. This work, which was composed at the request of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and which was performed last year under his baton in America, had not been heard before in Paris. It caused agreeable surprise in musical circles. Up till now, Albert Roussel had not yet found his true balance as an artist. Having an anxious and scrupulous temperament, he sought his way in directions which were sometimes contradictory. He adopted, in particular, a harshness of style that suited his nature badly. One felt in his technique a sort of characteristic awkwardness. After a certain number of attempts which all revealed real gifts but which gave, at the same time, an impression of being unfinished, Albert Roussel seems at last to have discovered his best form of expression. There is still, in this symphony, some clumsiness of writing which a Ravel would never commit, but one finds in it a freshness of accent and a dynamism that are happily conveyed. This work breathes gayety and confidence. From the first movement there springs an impression of strength well employed. His Adagio shows us that Roussel was wrong to conceal till now his sensibility, which is cordial and affectionate, and the Scherzo also proves to us that his outlook is less severe than we might have imagined. The harmonic writing is also an improvement upon that of the preceding works. It is less arbitrary and less overcharged with useless notes. The orchestration is much firmer, more solid and clearer. Albert Wolff, who conducted this performance, obtained quite remarkable effects of color.

Gogol's 'Revisor'

By J. T. GREIN

LONDON

AT THE Kingsway Theatre, the Prague Group of the Moscow Art Theater presents Gogol's "Revisor." Beginning Nov. 24, 1931. The cast:

Governor	P. Pavloff
Anna Andreevna	Y. Gretch
Maria Antonovna	L. Levitska
Louka Loukitch	A. Bogdanoff
His wife	N. Tokarska
Ampa Fedorovitch Liapkin-Tiapkin	A. Zalarny
Artemi Fedorovitch Zemlianika	B. Bapé
Piotr Dobchinsky	W. Tcherniavsky
Piotr Bobchinsky	G. Svoboda
Ivan Alexandrovitch Hlestakoff	B. Alekine
Ossip	A. Pavlenko
Gubner	N. Stephanoff
Svistounoff, policeman	B. Cielanoff
Derjimorda, policeman	J. Sekoloff

The Prague Group of the Moscow Art Theater, under direction of Mr. P. Pavloff—and, it should be stressed, thanks to the enterprise of the East End bookseller, Mr. M. Susman—are welcome guests in London. They had an enthusiastic send-off at the Kingsway.

Wisely the first play chosen was Gogol's satirical farce, "Revisor," well known in English as "The Inspector-General" since it was produced some years ago in London at the Gaiety by Mr. Komisarjevsky. Though written in 1836, this farce is as fresh as paint and strangely prophetic of later events. In one respect it was a forerunner of that quaint adventure that made all the world laugh at the beginning of the century, "The Captain of Koepenick," as rich a satire on Prussian officialdom as ever was written. In another and more ominous aspect it exposed the corruption of the Russian authorities in every direction which, 80 years later, led to the revolution and Bolshevism.

Prophetic Satire

Its grim humor intrinsically contains a devastating picture of the venality of officials, bribery by tradesmen, mishandling of the people under the iron heel. The people were still slumbering in ignorance and dominated by the yoke (and the knout) of St. Petersburg, and Gogol's play was enjoyed as a farce and as nothing else. Its intrinsic value was not appreciated till much later when what Gogol sketchily foreshadowed had actually happened.

Of course, the English public has no concern with these interesting undercurrents of a play that apparently has no other intention but to make them laugh; its political significance is hardly transparent except to the initiated, and perhaps this is all the better, since it serves its purpose admirably. It is one of the evergreen farces of the world, and even if we do not understand a word of Russian the action is so drastically, so vividly worked in high relief that it becomes accessible to everybody and elicits guffaws by the situation when we fail to grasp the pleasantries of the dialogue.

During the 50 years of my acquaintance with this play, which I have seen in many languages, from Russian and German to Flemish and, of course, English, I have witnessed three styles of production. I have seen it played in comparatively quiet mood as a comedy. Then it was rather tame and sparkless. The situations and the nimbleness of the dialogue seemed to contradict the all too measured tempo of the actors; the drastic drawing of the characters seemed out of harmony with the assumed loftiness of the players. That was long ago in Germany when staginess was the order of the day, as well as sonorousness of diction. Reinhardt had not yet appeared on the scene to do away with ponderousness of method and all the old trappings of theatricality.

Later, in England, Mr. Komisarjevsky treated the play as a pantomime on a revolving stage, reminding us of a merry-go-round, with all the actors grotesque in behavior and attire. It was, in its way, highly effective, but somehow the spirit of the play evaporated in the tomfoolery. It was excellent fun for the children, but I am afraid it found little favor with the grown-up audiences, who failed to discover the satire in the harum-scarum business of the stage. Some of us saw the intention of the producer, namely, to present the essence of the humor in a series of vignettes in Hogarthian style; but in sight of the footlights the humor did not bite in.

The Ensemble Way

At length, when the work of the Moscow Art Theater under Stanislawski began to penetrate western Europe, the form in which "Revisor" and other Russian plays should be presented became stabilized. And it is in this way that our present visitors have maintained the tradition. They play it in pure farcical vein, at an ecstatic pace; they draw caricature in the "get-up" of every character; they act in italics, underlining every comic situation, every line; but they are careful not to minimize the mordant humor that, like a gaily swung whip, flicks its lash across the stage into the hearer's face.

Under all the buffoonery there is the realistic stratum that depicts the attitude of the peasants to the authority. "How awfully funny!" we exclaim in high glee every moment. Yet afterward we reflect: "How bitterly faithful a picture."

Every one of these players, whose acting is as closely welded as a chain of steel, who, as it were, assimilate their individualities in the scheme of the play, stamps on his part the firm impress of type. Mr. Pavloff and Mr. B. Alekine, the leaders, the one the German, the other the "reputed" Russian, give such characterizations as will dwell indelibly in our mental gallery of theatrical humor. Nor are we likely to forget the groups in which every figure is a distinct unit of a grotesque ensemble.

Such harmonious coördination seems impossible in any but a permanent company playing the same pieces over and over again. And there is one factor by which the Russians achieve effects unattainable by British actors—that is the constant variation of their facial display, and especially their eloquent gesticulation. Even if we do not understand the words, the movements explain them to us. To these players, apparently, mimicry is as great an art as diction. The combination of the twain explains why—despite their foreign tongue—they attract and appeal to audiences all the world over.

'Belshazzar's Feast' in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FROM the moment in October when "Belshazzar's Feast," by William Walton, was produced at the Leeds Festival, it was clear that its London "première" would be an event of first magnitude. And indeed the performance by the B. B. C. on Nov. 25 is likely to become historic. If at Leeds the work took the critics by storm, at Queen's Hall the musical world became aware that a new planet had swum into its ken.

The discovery formed the climax to a concert in every way memorable. The B. B. C. had assembled in one program some of the finest musicians the nation can show, and their attractions had drawn not only a "capacity" but a celebrity audience.

Two classical works were given before the intermission; two new ones after. Haydn's Symphony in G (No. 88) received one of the most beautiful Haydn performances given in London in these times. Under the direction of Dr. Adrian Boult, the orchestra played with the mobile precision of a quartet. Especially lovely were the slow movement and the nimble Rondo, where the conductor's economy of accent produced the gayest speed and lightness. Mozart's Konzertante Symphonie for violin, viola and orchestra is music that moves on the noblest level throughout. No artists are better fitted by talent and experience to play it than Albert Sammons and Lionel Tertis. They excelled themselves.

Holst's "Hammersmith"

Holst's new work, "Hammersmith," opened the second part. It is short, thought-packed, and demands several hearings. An etching in music, this, in which the composer expresses his feelings about the district which has been his home for years. With detached affection he contrasts "the district crowded with Cockneys" and "the background of the river." He works out the contrast in terms of a mysterious and impressive Prelude on a ground bass and a Scherzo full of darting fugal cheerfulness, which fades at the end to leave once more only the murmur of the river. Holst's fondness for an abstract as against a concrete treatment shows here. It is a source of strength to the Prelude, of weakness to the Scherzo.

"Belshazzar's Feast," by William Walton, has already been fully described in these columns. It is just itself—a white hot vision of tremendous events, which the composer expresses through music tremendously his own. He seems to have been too absorbed by his subject even to remember that other music existed. He shears straight into his drama and moves forward with swiftness. Not the least bold and certainly one of the most successful things in the scheme is the composer's decision "to plan his music in accordance with musical and not dramatic patterns." He succeeds brilliantly; the stark drama of "Belshazzar's Feast" is almost overwhelming.

The performance was splendid throughout. At the end the audience rose and cheered.

Recitals

At Rudolph Steiner Hall, Millicent and Rudolph Dolmetsch gave two recitals of old music played on old instruments. From a contemporary point of view the program of works by Bach for harpsichord and viola da Gamba offered the best attractions. (Rudolph Dolmetsch is a virtuoso on the harpsichord.) But for antiquarians, the second program gave the real rigor of the game. The players sat doucely on the platform, and under their light bowing the two Viole da Gamba breathed out a "Concert" by Couperin, pieces by Forqueray and others and Divisions on a Ground by Ortiz, Daniel Norcombe, and Christopher Simpson. As an instrument the Viola da Gamba never seems to get to grips with the music, but the Divisions provided a field of mild virtuosity which the Dolmetsch players took with discreet skill. Their pizzicato notes curiously resembled a harpsichord in sound.

Audrey Piggott, a violoncellist who made her début at Wigmore Hall on Nov. 26, introduced a Symphonie Concertante by Enesco. As music it is neither here nor there. She herself, however, is thoroughly on the alert in executive matters, and plays with care and taste.

At the Society of Women Musicians Viktor Babin, a young, powerful and well-equipped pianist from Latvia, was heard on Nov. 27. His Bach and Chopin interpretations were immature, but in pieces by Prokofieff, and yet more in Stravinsky's "Petroushka" he showed a master technique and a temperament exciting to a degree. His career will be followed with attention.

M. M. S.

Boston Symphony

For the tenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky had prepared a list evidently designed above all to please. Beginning with Bach's Suite No. 2 in B minor, for flute and strings, it proceeded to Ravel's Introduction and Allegro for harp with string orchestra, flute and clarinet, and thence to a Suite for orchestra by a young Hungarian, Geza Frid. The symphony was the "Rhenish" of Schumann, which surely never harmed anybody, and which, except for some raucity in the hard-driven brass, had an affable performance. It was welcomed by the audience of Dec. 24 (for the first of the symphonic pair had been set ahead 24 hours because of the holiday).

Mr. Frid, whose Suite was heard for the first time in Boston, is an exceedingly clever young man. He has done his home work faithfully and has assimilated not only the rhythmic inventions of his teacher Bartók but also the devices of several other modern masters. The pleasant oboe solo, the fugato which follows, the Passacaglia for strings and harp, the Scherzo for wind and piano, the Intermezzo for battery and solo violin and the final Perpetuum Mobile are all fanciful, deft and charming. The unusual instrumentation lends interest to material which without this assistance might not be so appealing, but it is the rhythmic patterns which give the music vitality. The most remarkable of the five movements is the Intermezzo, which for the most part employs only the percussion and harp. It is strongly reminiscent of the accompaniments provided for Miss Mary Wigman's dances. There are other evidences, too, that Mr. Frid's talent is theatrical. It would not surprise us if he became known as a ballet composer.

Ravel's composition, which might have been called the "Evening of a Faun," brought forward the talent of Mr. Bernard Zighera, the first harpist of the orchestra, who gave graceful and sympathetic voice to these Burne-Jonesish harmonies. But shall you be surprised to hear that for the pleasantest memories of the afternoon one must go back to the Bach Suite, played by that superb artist, Mr. Georges Laurent, and a handful of strings? Never, it seemed, had one heard lovelier music, or music more justly and exquisitely conveyed.

L. A. S.

When Miss Blanche Yurka appears in the title rôle of "Electra," Sophocles's tragedy, for a series of matinées at the Selwyn Theater, New York, early in the new year, Mrs. Patrick Campbell will act the part of Clytæmnestra.

'Mary Broome'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Mary Broome," drama by Mr. Allan Monkhouse, beginning Dec. 1, 1931, at the Embassy Theater. The cast:

Mary Broome	Joyce Bland
Leonard Timbrell	Robert Donat
Mrs. Timbrell	Winifred Evans
Edward Timbrell	Herbert Lomas
Mr. Pendleton	Roddy Hughes
Mrs. Pendleton	Josephine Middleton
Mrs. Greaves	Laura Webster
John Broome	Cecil Parker

Mr. Monkhouse commendably loses no time in getting into his subject. Four minutes after the curtain goes up on his play the chief characters are plunged into the midst of its first crisis, and the stubborn and stupid father of Leonard Timbrell is ominously writing into the family Bible the name of Mary Broome, the "best housemaid" the Timbrells had ever known, as that of his son's wife. Mary is not the chief character in the play which is called after her; but neither is Julius Cæsar the chief character in "Julius Cæsar." But just as the whole action of Shakespeare's tragedy revolves round Cæsar, even after he has passed from the scene, so Mary is the very center of Mr. Monkhouse's drama.

The play is one of character rather than of incident; and it is in their relations with the puzzled and bewildered Mary that the characters of the Timbrell household reveal themselves most vividly. Only the truly sympathetic mother is able properly to come out of the test with self-respect undimmed.

Least satisfactory of all, perhaps, is the account given by Leonard Timbrell himself. This is an extraordinarily difficult part to render convincing. To make Leonard at one and the same time a sponger on his father and a weakling to his wife, and yet to give him a better intellectual grasp of what true human relationships ought to be than is possessed by any other of the Timbrell circle, without on the one hand making him a hypocrite, or on the other an impossible bundle of contradictions, is a feat that only a judicious coöperation between author and player could have accomplished. If Mr. Donat is fortunate in having had Mr. Monkhouse to write the part, so is Mr. Monkhouse in having found Mr. Donat to play it. The other members of the cast are competent, with Mr. Cecil Parker definitely outstanding.

Pfitzner's 'Das Herz'

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

SINCE his "Palestrina," which appeared in Munich 14 years ago, Hans Pfitzner had written no operatic work. It was, therefore, with the greater interest that one awaited the first performance of his music drama "Das Herz" ("The Heart"), which was given at the Staatsoper under the direction of Wilhelm Furtwängler.

The libretto on which Pfitzner has based his composition is well adapted to stage requirements. Needless to say, the action has the symbolic background and ethical quality with which the composer of "Der arme Heinrich," the "Rose vom Liebesgarten" and of "Palestrina," cannot and may not dispense. In this case he was not his own poet, but he made use of a book by Hans Mahner which was, so I am told, very much influenced by him in its final edition.

The Music

In it we see the conception of expiation for misdeeds, through confession and self-sacrifice, in new fantastic trimmings. Parts of the libretto will not stand close scrutiny; for instance, the character drawing of Athanasius is not solid enough and Helge, also, remains too shadowy a figure. Yet one can understand very well how the ethical character of the text would inspire Pfitzner, particularly as the piece offers the certainty of striking theatrical effects and great possibilities for musical composition for the stage, all of which Pfitzner exploited to the utmost. His score shows an exceptional mastery and boundless inventiveness in new tonal aspects. The fascinating orchestration of the work achieves impressive effects through the highly original use of wind instruments, trumpets and percussion. But the most convincing thing about it is the content of the music, its wealth of lofty, strong melodic invention, which is characteristic of Pfitzner's individual style.

The central idea of the work, which is heard in the introduction to the second act and later in many different variations, is really wonderful. It is the theme of the "heart," a melody full of tender, pure lyricism which, toward the end, attains impressive solemnity. Apart from Pfitzner, there is notably no one capable of producing music so evocative, of such depth and intensity of expression. There are many such unforgettable passages in this score and though there are moments which give the effect more of labor than of inventiveness, yet the whole is rounded into unity of style and character. In order to appreciate the music fully one must sympathize with its profound ideals and character, and one must realize its unconditional and genuine sincerity. Then you will feel the capacity of a composer of originality to express himself happily in a most individual way.

The Performance

One could not wish for a better or more sensitive exponent of the music than Furtwängler. It was the first time he had conducted an opera at the Haus unter den Linden and it was a triumph both for him and for the work. When he made his appearance at the desk he was greeted with hearty applause, which grew into untiring enthusiasm at the end of the evening. His interpretation, which was as admirable in its dramatic conception as in the sensitiveness with which every tonal and dynamic detail was brought out, was really amazing. The expressive power of the music was emphasized by his sympathetic understanding, while the formal scaffolding of the work stood out in plastic relief.

The décor, for which Hans Pfitzner was responsible, was in the main successful. The chief rôle, that of Dr. Athanasius, was sung by Walter Grossmann with a well-trained voice. In Delia Reinhardt as Helge von Laudenheim he had a partner with great charm in her acting and deeply felt musicianship in her singing. Fritz Soot gave a clear-cut portrayal of the Privy Councilor and sang the difficult part of Asmodi excellently. Else Ruziczka was also excellent in her acting and singing of Wendelin.

The première showed all the external signs of a great success. The stalls and dress circle were filled to overflowing with German and foreign managers, composers and critics.

Grock's Memoirs

Life's a Lark, by Grock. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d.

It is of course interesting to hear how a man like Grock began from the lowest rung of the ladder of fame, worked his way up in all sorts of mean labor, in inns and sideshows, until at long last he became the world-famous clown. But apart from the great tenderness he displays toward his family and his native country, and some charming descriptions of the small villages where their tent was pitched, there is a certain note of self-elevation in the book which does not always affect one pleasantly. Moreover there is a lack of humor, and a good many jests the author tells are less effective as he writes them than they might be when spoken.

The book is a record of relentless energy and determination from youth upward to amuse the world; therefore in some ways it is a human document. But what the author tells us about his life, with a few hints to the members of his profession, hardly warrants the many pages devoted to trivialities.

The book is disjointed, starting from a day when the author was already the celebrated "Grock" and working backward in jumps, intermingled with present-day incidents, so that one has to piece together the difficult stages of his career.

A born optimist, Grock thinks life is a lark. One gets the impression, however, that at bottom Grock is a serious-minded man, self-educated, constantly striving to become familiar with the great figures in literature and the world of art. His gifts as a musician are extraordinary and he speaks charmingly of his numerous instruments as if they were real friends.

The illustrations to the book, clever and humorous, are presumably by the author. Grock is always able to see the funny side of his "shows" from the artist's point of view. His description of his dire failure in Berlin at the Wintergarten is one of the best passages of this kind.

J. T. G.

Warner Brothers announce that comedy will predominate in the films to be issued by them in 1932.

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Boxwood Mellows a Place

Can Be Raised Farther North Than Usually Supposed

By EGBERT HANS
Of Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc.

OF THE boxwood it can truly be said that it has stood the test of time. It is admired and enjoyed today as it was five centuries ago—while its forced and much regretted absence in northern gardens in the United States is emphasized by the presence of plants that are praised for their resemblance to boxwood. The beauty of boxwood is the beauty of maturity, of mellow age—its character is a permanent dignity rather than a short-lived brilliancy of color and form. It is a beauty that is felt rather than seen. A visit to the old box gardens of the South or of Europe is not so much a sightseeing trip as an emotional adventure. Its faint and yet unmistakable perfume is unforgettable.

A "brand new" hedge of young box plants fresh from the nursery and planted disconnectedly to allow for growth and expansion is not particularly impressive—but plant two huge, century-old box plants on each side of a medieval or Elizabethan entrance door built not earlier than yesterday and you immediately create an atmosphere of age—although stone and wood are not yet weather-stained.

Inasmuch as boxwood is said to be never too old for transplanting, it is frequently used at great expense of purchase and removal to give a setting of age to buildings and grounds of recent build and development. Thus the boxwood brought ages ago from across the Atlantic by cavalier, tradesman and housewife to the wilderness of Virginia and Georgia, in order that the feeling of England and "home" might be revived, now travels northward by train and truck to adorn the grand estates and playgrounds of Long Island and Newport.

It is fortunate that the increased interest in boxwood has led to an equal increase in box propagation so that no garden situated within the favorable climatic range need be without the scions of this illustrious plant family.

Let us leave these aged and much respected giants in their homes where they gave happiness and are happy, and let us ourselves do what might well be called the most unselfish gesture: namely, to plant that which will be enjoyed by those who walk behind us in the procession of generations.

Difference in Varieties

Although all boxwood may look somewhat alike to the untrained eye, there is considerable difference in the several varieties, especially as to habit and development.

First of all, study the use and effect which your boxwood is intended to have. It may be a hedge for your garden or entrance walk. It may be an accent or foundation planting. You may select boxwood for the backbone of a "green garden" in which flowers play a very minor part—if any part at all—or you may have become a topiary enthusiast. All this will determine your choice of box variety.

For hedging, the Buxus sempervirens variety suffruticosa or true dwarf box can hardly be surpassed, as it reduces clipping and trimming to a minimum. It is the most compact variety, having very small round leaves. It is especially desirable for the small formal garden where the scale of the hedge is important and can be worked out to perfection over a period of years or by purchase of different sizes of box plants. It is a most fitting hedge for the formal herb garden or knotted garden where it may be used with minor interior hedges made up of the gray cotton lavender or darker thyme.

In the green garden or box garden where more space is available and a certain irregularity is admitted this variety will in time grow very large, although making only a few inches growth per year.

Remembering One's Grandchildren

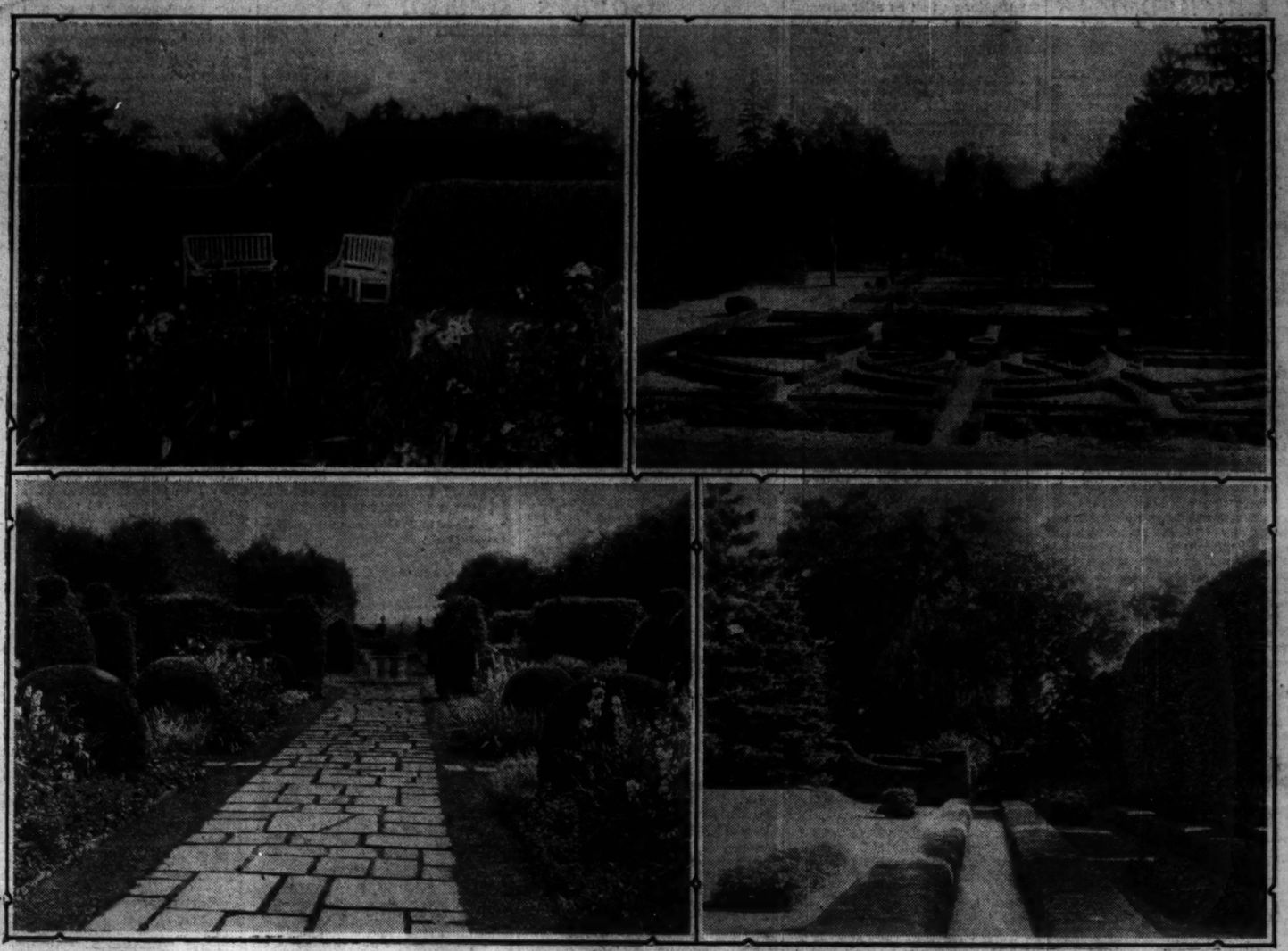
For that reason it would seem more expedient in the latter case to use the common box, Buxus sempervirens, which grows faster and has a more informal habit. Remember however, that your grandchildren may regret your decision. Then there is the tree box, Buxus sempervirens arborescens, which grows as much as from 18 inches to 2 feet per year and may become 30 feet high. It looks more like a tree than a plant and should be used as individual accents or for very large masses.

The Japanese box or Buxus japonica is not so well known, for it represents a slight departure from our conception of box. This variety has large round leaves and the foliage effect is very much lighter in shade. It does not give the impression of a compact mass of velvety green. Branches are stiff and upright, and the Japanese box should be used where and when one works on a large scale.

These are the best known as well as the safest varieties of boxwood, although the collector will want to include such varieties as the Rosemary boxwood, the myrtle leaf box and several others. As to planting requirements and cultivation it may be said that boxwood is one of the least exacting of plants, provided it is allowed to live within its climatic territory, which is as far north as Long Island, including Cape Cod.

Even in northern New England gardens of boxwood will live, provided the plants are given winter protection, although one can hardly expect the best results without the comfort of living conditions to which even plants are entitled.

Therefore, let us plant boxwood where climatic conditions permit and let us plant generously so that posterity may admire our box gardens even as we today admire and enjoy the beauty achieved in days gone by.



Where Boxwood Has Given an Air of Maturity to American Gardens: Left to Right, Upper Row: Boxwood in the Gardens of Mrs. W. W. Benjamin, Easthampton, Long Island, and Mr. J. Ridgley, Baltimore, Md. Lower Row: Boxwood in the Gardens of Mr. Otto Kahn, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, and Mrs. Thomas Emery, Newport, Rhode Island. Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Flowers That Bloom in Winter

By ETHEL M. EATON
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS time of year, our thoughts naturally turn indoors to the prospect of winter flowers. Indeed long before the chill winds begin to blow, we have made preparations, if we have been foresighted, for the indoor garden. In addition to the geranium, that stanch standby, we have rooted slips of heliotrope, flowering maple, begonias, coleus, etc., which should by now be strong stocky plants ready to give a good account of themselves all through the winter season. Also, we have had an eye out for choice specimens of annual plants whose growth, for one reason or another, has been retarded and which have therefore blossomed little, if any, through the summer. Among the latter group are ageratum, stocks, godetia, annual larkspur and annual pinks. All lend delightful color and fragrance to the garden in the house. And speaking of fragrance, do try lemon verbena, aloysia citriodora, this winter. Its pale green, delightfully scented foliage will be a joy.

The genista is perhaps not generally thought of as a house plant, but it will do quite as well in the living-room window as in the greenhouse. It bears its fragrant, golden-yellow flowers in lavish profusion and is a most desirable Easter plant.

If there is one plant which more than any other will give pleasure to the amateur window-gardener it is the hippeastrum or amaryllis. These huge flowers, which range from pure white with markings of red, rose and crimson to the richest self-colors, such as scarlet, crimson, cherry and maroon, are borne on long stems, each carrying from three to five blossoms. They are indeed gorgeous and are quite easily managed. Plant the bulbs as soon as secured in soil containing equal parts of well-rotted manure and fine bone meal. Use a pot two inches more in diameter than the bulb (which is very large) and cover only to the shoulder of the bulb, leaving the neck protruding. Pack the soil firmly and water sparingly until growth starts. A temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees will be found satisfactory. The amaryllis is a gross feeder and should be given additional fertilizer in the form of liquid manure after it begins to grow.

Try some yellow oxalis, too, this year, if you have been growing only the pink or none at all. Bermuda buttercup will reward you with quantities of bright butter-cup yellow flowers all winter long. For a hanging basket it is unsurpassed.

Thunbergia erecta, with its showy, yellow-throated purple flowers, is a delightful window plant; and so generous is it in the matter of bloom that you can transplant it to the outdoor garden in the spring and it will blossom merrily on nearly all summer.

In the Geranium Collection

In your geranium collection be sure to try one or two plants of the attractive variety known as Martha Washington. The deep wine-colored blossoms with pink markings are delightfully different. Also you will find an ivy geranium interesting. As its name implies, it has a trailing tendency. The blossoms are an attractive shade of deep pink and borne in rather loose clusters.

No winter garden is quite complete without a few pans of spring-flowering bulbs which are so easily forced. In the matter of tulips, stick to the single earlies and the doubles, nearly all varieties of which force well. Among the former, however, you will find the following most desirable: Mon Tresor, golden yellow; Fred Moore, orange shaded scarlet and very fragrant; Cottage Maid, white margined with bright pink, and Pottebaker Scarlet—a bright scarlet, as its name implies. As for the doubles, try that old favorite, Murillo, blush white shading to pink; Boule de Neige, a pure, glistening white; and Tea Rose, a soft yellow shaded apricot and exquisitely fragrant.

In the matter of hyacinths, the miniatures are, to my way of thinking, much more desirable for forcing than the heavy spiked sorts. They are graceful in growth, just as fragrant, and come in practically the same colors as the larger-flowered varieties.

Nearly all varieties of narcissi force well, and many of them can be grown in water and pebbles, as well as in earth and prepared fiber.

As soon as the potting is complete the pans must be kept in a cool dark place from eight to ten weeks or until sufficient root growth has developed. They should then be brought gradually to light and heat; but not at any stage of growth should they be placed in direct sunlight.

Foliage Plants

Most indoor gardeners have their favorite foliage plants which they grow year after year. But if you want to try out one or two new ones I would suggest the Ophiopogon or lily tuft for one. Its narrow, dark green foliage is attractively striped with gold, and if planted out in the spring, it will, during the summer, throw out spikes of pretty blue flowers. Then there is Pandanus or screw pine, so-called from its habit of growth. The variety known as veitchi is the most desirable for indoor growing. It is most decorative, with broad white stripes on a green ground.

The bird's-nest fern, Asplenium nidus avis, is both interesting and attractive. It is fascinating to watch the tightly rolled fronds unfold into broad, shiny bright green leaves. Its growth, too, is quite rapid. But don't let other plants crowd it! it likes plenty of elbow room.

Remember when bringing plants indoors that you are bringing them into quite a different atmosphere from that to which they have been used. It is well to sprinkle the foliage with tepid water as often as three times a week at first—until they become used to the dry air of the living room—and then give at least one good sprinkling a week all winter. They must be kept clear of dust so that they can breathe freely.

As a fertilizer, bone meal is excellent for house plants. Also any of the especially prepared fertilizers available in either powder or liquid form will be found satisfactory. For bulbs, however, nothing but fine ground bone meal should be used in the proportion of one part to five of loam. A small amount of fine white sand should also be added to the potting mixture for bulbs. And be sure to water the latter thoroughly before placing in the cellar, also as often as may be necessary while root growth is taking place or they will not survive.

MY HOBBY

Garden of Eden,
Via Murwillumbah,
New South Wales.

Dear Editor:

I find gardening a happy avocation. It teaches many useful lessons. Among these are that with a little labor and thought one can get an abundant return in beauty. This year I planted a few sweet pea seeds close to my tent and they provided many an uplifted moment with their fragrance and beauty. Being on a plantation that has just planted bananas many people enjoyed the sight of these few flowers among the bananas and the vegetables. I have plucked some of the seed for next season. The seeds are collected when the pods are dry and some of them have burst open with a pop. I appreciate the "Garden Page" and read many of its useful articles, and am grateful for the correspondence column in which I hope to read many entertaining and useful letters.

(Mr.) P. A.

Downton, Wilts., Eng.

Dear Friends:

Hobby? Yes—Two. One may call them "Hope" and "Thanksgiving." Why? First one sows and plants those treasures that usually grow where one can seldom get to see them. Viper's Bugloss from far off Downs; Borage from Corfe Castle ruins; Hart's tongue from the Isle of Wight; hollyhocks; cucumber vine, pansies, daisies, columbine, all from the United States, sent by a loving friend, all in the hope—big throbbing, well founded hope—that they will do, and make a happy garden.

When they are doing, and taking one's mind back to places visited, or the friend who sent them, there is "Thanksgiving." There is no place more full of gratitude than a garden—nor any place more full of hope.

Plant Sweet Rocket—you hope for lovely scent from the quiet flowers. Perhaps you don't think of the birds, but when autumn opens the long seed pods, happy linnets will run up and down the stems, thankful for the food. Cornflower seed will bring gold finches.

And with what thankfulness does one pause and look at the beauty resulting from some one's sowing in hope! Gardenless folk passing by may look their fill and take away thankfully, sweet memories of color and perfume.

There is really no need to say more than this. If one's garden hobbies are "Hope" and "Thanksgiving," all else would seem to be included—the pleasure given by this column in the Monitor, for instance!

(Miss) S. G.

Cadillac, Mich.

Dear Garden Editor:

Nature's artistry in the arrangement of her forms and colors has long been our admiration. To follow her guidance in the landscaping of our small summer place (two resort lots spread fanshape toward the lake) has been our consistent aim. By the labor of our own hands we have evolved a "fairy land," as one visitor called it. Winding paths with hidden nooks and sudden vistas; groups of native evergreens, spruce, hemlock, cedar and the like, separating uninteresting stretches into sheltered retreats for the wild things of the woods, and for humans too; restful lawns set between rocky slopes and inviting on into the shade of the leafy canopy formed by high-branched, overarching trees; stone seats overlooking three winding, flower-rimmed pools, overflowing into a bog where swamp treasures may be happy with us—these are a few of the things we have enjoyed working out.

When it is remembered that not a stone, nor a blade of grass, nor a wild flower was here when we came—nothing but rolling white, beach-sand partially covered with blueberry and wintergreen, towered over by a few tall red and white pines, with a tangle of second growth oak and maple—the extent of the transformation can be more fully appreciated. Only by the most persistent gathering of leafmold for the woods plants, of clay, peat and muck for the bog, of black dirt and barnyard soil for the lawn and informal flower beds, of all kinds and sizes of stones for the rock-strewn slopes, has the underlying presence of the sand been hidden. There is no trouble about good drainage—it's a regular sieve!

To fill all this with memories as well as flowers, we have gathered wild plants from the mountains of North Carolina to the pine plains of northern Michigan eastward through the rich flora of New England, wherever we have roamed—always with solicitous attention to their comfort, giving them a home with us as nearly duplicating their native habitat as it is possible to make it.

The rare and unusual is especially our delight. To roam the woods, scramble through the swamps, climb the cutover hill sides, always open-eyed for some new flower treasure, is a never ending adventure of discovery. The elusive corydalis, the shy oxalis, the rare erethusa, the fascinating cypripediums; the wonderful variations in the more common wild things; the ever-flaming hope that perhaps this time we will happen upon a double trillium—such as we saw once, plucked, alas, by one totally unaware of its rarity—or another double blood root, one of which we already have, but did not discover for ourselves; such lure of the woods is irresistible! And when we can assure each of these wildings, some of them almost extinct, a happy sanctuary under our trees in spots patterned so closely after their natural home, my sister and I feel that we are doing a harmonious work. And what can be greater happiness than that!

(Miss) C. H. S.

The long thin shoots produced by the wistaria throughout summer should be pinched back to encourage woody growth. If left to their own devices such shoots produce an untidy mass, while woody branches will encourage flowering.

Oil Burners, Automatic Stokers

VI—Fundamentals of Heating for Home Owners

By WALLACE RAINGER
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OIL burners are a source of much consideration whenever a home is built. In general, any oil-burning system consists of an oil storage tank, sometimes buried in the ground outside of the building, an oil burner mounted in front of the boiler which draws oil from the storage tank and, pumping it into the furnace in a proper mixture of air, ignites it; various safety devices to prevent explosion in case of current failure, clogged parts, empty tank, etc.; and a thermostatic control centrally located in the house to control the starting and stopping of the burner. In very large houses the burner is started and stopped by a "pressurestat" which maintains a steady steam pressure at all times. Oil burners differ so much from each other that there can be said to be no particular outstanding types; each individual manufacturer has certain patented features, some very good and some of indifferent character. Substantially, each individual make of burner is a type in itself.

However, in deciding on the make of oil burner to be used, the home owner might bear in mind the following points, all of which are important:

(a) The length of time the company has been in business and the character of work it has done, and its financial stability.

(b) The knowledge and ability of the local representative of the company and his proximity and ability to answer quickly an urgent service call.

(c) Has the burner been approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters or has it an equivalent protective record? Many home owners have found that their fire insurance was entirely voided by installing an unapproved make of oil burner.

Deciding to Install Oil

There are a few other questions to consider in deciding whether to install an oil burner or to burn coal.

(a) The proximity of a reliable company selling furnace oil, and the ability of that company to furnish oil on short notice.

(b) The character of territory which must be covered by the tank truck to reach your home and the passability of the roads in severe weather.

(c) The reliability of the local public service company in maintaining continuous electric service. It should be borne in mind that the burner cannot operate without electricity, and if service is apt to be broken for several hours or days you will be without heat. Even a temporary lack of current for a few minutes will shut off the burner and it may require a service man or thorough knowledge of the machine to reset it for operation.

If it is decided to install an oil burner the requirements as to the amount of oil burned in the most severe weather should be studied. From these data the size of storage tank to be used should be determined—and the tank should have sufficient capacity for at least two weeks' and preferably three weeks' supply. Always insist on a suitable gauge or measuring device to show the amount of oil remaining in the tank, which device should be inside of the building. It is well to understand the mechanism of your oil burner as well as you understand the mechanism of your automobile. The manufacturer will be glad to give you any assistance he can in this respect for the reason that, as the oft-quoted saying goes, "a satisfied customer is the best advertisement."

The advantages of an oil burner may be summed up as follows: Automatic operation, freedom from "stoking," freedom from the necessary dirt of handling coal and ashes. The disadvantages can be summed up as briefly: Slightly more expensive fuel, one more piece of machinery to look after, an additional first cost.

Automatic Stokers

Automatic stokers of several different makes, all of about the same reliability, are available for home use now. While it is a fact that such devices have been used for many years in large hotels, office buildings, and power plants, it is also true that such plants would require the services of many extra firemen if they did not have the stoker. In this way the large plant saves money on pay roll as well as in the use of much cheaper fuel. This cannot apply to the home, hence the only saving can be in cheaper fuel, and in most cases there is a real saving. They depend upon the electric service for operation, they provide automatic operation (by means of a thermostat) and they eliminate some of the drudgery of boiler tending. However, the dirt of coal and ashes is still present, it is mechanical equipment requiring care, cleaning, and adjustment, and the cost of installation is approximately the same as for an oil burner.

In some locations it is preferable to an oil burner due to the fact that the winter's supply of fuel may be stored in advance and be available at all times, when heat is needed. Also, in the event of current failure, an automatic stoker can be operated by hand firing, if necessary.

[This is the last of six articles discussing fundamentals of heating. The others have been published on the five preceding Saturdays.]

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

The Home of the Last Patroon

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

New York

THE great hall from the Van Rensselaer Manor House at Albany, recently erected as an addition to the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, makes an extraordinary and diverse appeal to our attention. First, it holds another evidence of the prominence of a name that has been highly esteemed ever since the settlement of the early colony by the Dutch. Next, the interior's stately dimensions of 23 by 46 feet indicate the dignity of the home of which it was a part and point to the degree of social progress the American colonists had achieved a decade before the Revolution. Most striking it seems as the focus of the earliest, largest and longest lived patroon's estate in the new land—a form of property holding that was granted but 20-odd years following 1629.

There can hardly be a more stimulating way of making a period of the past a reality than to enter a home that has for generations been the scene of an important family's activities. Even though former furnishings may be absent, the structure reveals former inmates' tastes, impresses us with their social and material standing and beckons us to a closer acquaintance with the men and women who dwelt there.

If they were our forbears, to whose ideals and industry we are heirs, there is a peculiarly intimate attachment to the scenes of their labor and their diversions. Every detail is eagerly sought that may help us to picture their daily routine, or to vision more clearly conspicuous events in which they were concerned. If it happens that a portion of the furnishings remain, or documents that record their transactions and public services, or their portraits appear in any form, we yet more readily fancy ourselves sharers in the life of their times.

It is the broader view that is less easily taken—such as includes a portion of one's country's past, and which may be aroused by visiting one of the many old mansions that are now preserved for public view in so many states. These distinguished places whether in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New England, or elsewhere, are frequently allied directly with leading characters of the eighteenth century. Personal associations abound and a certain individual's famed achievements may so englamour a place that the characteristics of his epoch may be partially obscured at the time. One is likely to be affected in this manner at Mount Vernon or Monticello.

This interior from the home of the most prominent patroon of America excites us to a knowledge of his times and of the social order of which he was a part. His estate of 700,000 acres was so princely and was held so long that the conditions of gaining and keeping it must be in vivid contrast to those of today.

And so we find they were, for Killan Van Rensselaer began his purchase of lands from the Indians 300 years ago, completing them seven years later. A wealthy pearl merchant of Amsterdam, he had secured the privilege from the West India Company, which had been granted sweeping powers by the Netherlands Government. On bringing in the required number of settlers, he was given power to set up courts, select magistrates and ministers and the right to certain service of the settlers, his tenants.

This made him a patroon—a patron, a protector—over an area 24 miles wide and 48 long. Its focus was a trading post, Beverwyck, which became Albany fifty-odd years later, when England had ousted the Netherlands. The wise and kindly policies of the Van Rensselaers had kept the Indians friendly from the start. The same attitude resulted in no change in their titles under English control except that of setting apart the town and giving it a city charter as Albany. Slight changes in control were also provided when the Dutch patroonship became an English manor.

For nearly a century this estate continued to prosper, its founder's descendants allied by marriage with the Schuylers, Phillipses and others of the Hudson Valley. The peak of its prominence in the 1700's came with the erection of the manor, of which the present Hall was the central portion. This was built by Stephen Van Rensselaer during the years 1765-68 and to it he brought his young wife Catherine, daughter of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Quoting from Miss Ruth Ralston's scholarly contribution to the museum's special bulletin:

"It was not until his son Stephen became of age in 1785 that the life of the manor house really began. He had married in 1783 Margaret, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Philip Schuyler of the Pastures, Albany. Stephen was born to the position of hereditary proprietor of an almost feudal estate and related by blood and marriage to the leading families of the colony, but he was a man of liberal ideas, and, with the passing of the old order, he devoted himself to the administration of the new republican government. Although the principles of government had changed and some of his privileges were abrogated, the proprietor of Rensselaerswyck remained in possession of his lands. He accepted and approved the changes which to a greater or less degree affected the fortunes of many of the leaders of the time.

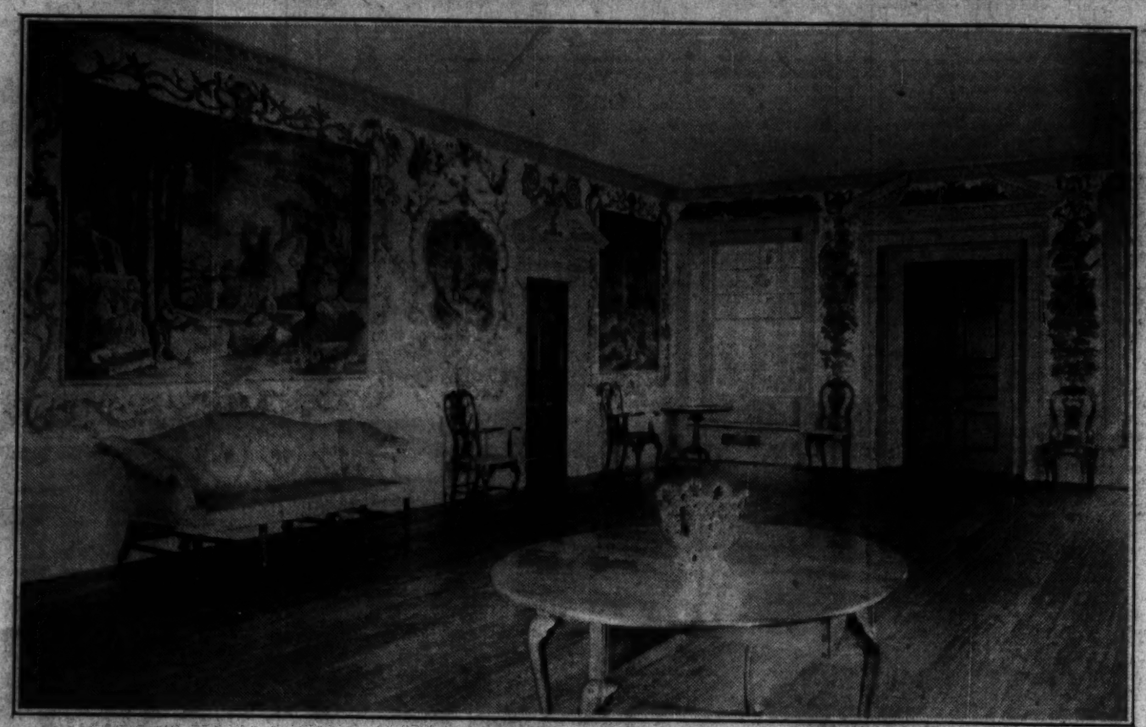
"For more than a hundred years a wide hospitality was dispensed by the patroons, as they were still called, and many celebrated men of the country and distinguished travelers from abroad were entertained in the famous manor house. Meanwhile, the city of Albany gradually closed in around the park of the manor, and the docks, canal and railroads began to disturb the peace of the riverside gardens. Then the old house was deserted and dismantled; the wallpaper was removed from the hall, some of the woodwork was taken out, and in 1894 the walls were carefully torn down stone by stone, carried with the timbers to Williamstown, Mass., and used in the erection of the house of the Sigma Phi Society of Williams College.

"In 1928 the scenic wallpaper came into the possession of the museum by gift from the late Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer, consummated by his heirs. The reassembling of the room was then made possible by Mrs. Van Rensselaer's gift of such of the woodwork of the great hall as had been installed in her Albany house. Knowing of the plan to reconstruct the room in an addition to the American wing, the trustees of the Sigma Phi Society of Williams College presented the paneled doors of the hall, which were in the society's house. The restoration of the parts of the original woodwork which were missing was based on rare and interesting old photographs and plans of the hall."

Although what is in sight belongs to the 1760's, the visitor to this latest addition to the American wing may properly feel in contact with a stretch of 300 years in American history. Perhaps never before has he been in so close association with a family establishment that lasted through so long a period on one great estate.

The Van Rensselaers came in the fur-trading days; saw the English control displace the Dutch; prospered with the growth of farming and commerce; felt the backwash of the War for Independence while outside its main currents but intimate with its leaders; maintained their holdings through the Federal period and to a diminishing degree as the century passed and a capital city stood on the site of their early frontier post.

Now, present generations of descendants have cooperated in presenting to the public this unique and stimulating fragment of their last famous family mansion. It is a relic of one period and a reminder of several, most dramatic of all being the patroonship and its 700,000 acres.



By courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

The hall of the Van Rensselaer Manor House, from Albany, New York, has been reconstructed as an addition to the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It measures 23 by 46 feet, about two-thirds of its length showing in the picture, and has the original wall paper. It is important as coming from the residence which was the seat of the most celebrated patroon family of America

Grandmother's House

Waukegan, Ill.

A COLONIAL house of red brick, with green blinds, has great sugar maples in the door yard, a white fence separating it from the quiet village street. Back of the house a wide meadow slopes away to a fringe of butternuts and elms bordering the river—such a busy, cheerful little river, always hurrying, always murmuring, always companionable.

This might well suggest many homes in Vermont or New Hampshire, but to us it belongs to one which attracts our family whenever we feel the urge to get away from everyday surroundings—the one we call our "Other Home."

Where our children grow up and where our friends gather is home, but the word applies in a broader sense to these dear old New England houses, with their singing brooks and mighty trees which sheltered our grandfathers, those beings who oftentimes are only names, but whose doings and sayings have come down to us with the lure of fairy tales, oft repeated.

Perhaps the interest, with us, would not have continued so keenly had not my husband's ancestors and mine come from the same locality, being but 20 miles apart. Twenty miles as the crow flies, but he goes in a straight line, not up and down as the road does. Never have I seen so many ups and downs as there are in that 20 miles, and we used to drive one horse hitched to a high-top buggy.

Living by Lake Michigan, of course we took the babies east for every vacation possible, so that to them a journey meant "going to Grandmother's house." Then one autumn she bade adieu to the home which had been hers for nearly a century. Thus the responsibility became ours. A thousand miles away we discussed what we should do with our heritage. Sell it? Never. Rent it? By no means. Make it more convenient, possibly more modern? No, to that also. What then?

It was a long distance away for a summer home, but we decided to go back, approach it as if we had never seen it before and just look about.

The Van Rensselaer Manor House, built in 1765 at Albany, New York, as it appeared from 1843 to 1894, when it was demolished

So many memories clung to the old place that it would be difficult to do, but we would try. So we made our plans to journey leisurely, meet the children as school and college closed for the summer, then enter the village casually. All this was achieved in due order, but excitement crept in as we crossed the bridge, and we turned in at the great gate with mingled feelings.

Inside the Old House

A narrow hall with an old walnut hat-tree near the door; quaint gold-figured paper on the walls; a short flight of stairs, white, with mahogany rail. Nothing to add to this but a turn-top card table; tilt the top against the ball and place candlesticks filled with scented bayberry tapers ready to use as night lights.

The parlor was once a place of drawn shades and of little use, with its gold and black wall paper, with its tiny border of red poppies, and black mantelpiece! We hung white ruffled curtains in this room beneath the thin gilt cornices and looped them back with the tiebacks—gilt, too, like a spray of golden poppies.

Pretty good for a start, but where can we find old furniture? What is here is too modern for beauty. Must we haunt antique shops and auctions, waiting to build up our home bit by bit? But there's an attic! We look there for the furnishings of Grandfather's father. The sunlight falls dimly through the small panes of glass, throwing deep shadows into corners and over trunks and boxes.

What We Find in the Attic

With exclamations of delight we fall upon one treasure after another, spinning wheel, yarn reel. Old rocking chairs appear from out the shadows, carved side chairs, too, then in a dark corner we find four Hitchcock chairs with rush bottoms and stencil backs; then two more with quaint short rockers. These go into the parlor and living room.

Baskets of all shapes and sizes hang from the rafters; great clothes hampers, splint baskets used in the orchard when the air was filled with the odor of ripened fruit; the little flat fish basket to sling over one's shoulder when searching for brook trout in some sheltered pool. Down the stairs we come heavily laden and up we go again for more, back and forth, back and forth. The days never seem long enough for all we plan to do.

The sitting room grew cozy with the small piano, whose tinkling tones seemed made for the old songs. It was balanced by a secretary with deep drawers and glass doors. On its shelves are old books and bits of milk glass, Sandwich and Steigel, brass candlesticks, snuffers, Parian ware, glasses and trays.

The quaint étagère in the dining room grew bright with a pink luster teapot, a castor filled with bottles of glass and a pair of Lowestoft plates. There were cherry chairs with dark cane seats, a drop-leaf cherry table, and a fine old slant-top desk decorated with fans of inlay and brass escutcheons.

What the Chambers Look Out On

The long, low west chamber, heated by a soapstone stove, had two huge beds in it, ladder-backed chairs, washstands and mahogany mirrors. From these windows we lift our eyes unto the hills which are reflected again in the long mirrors.

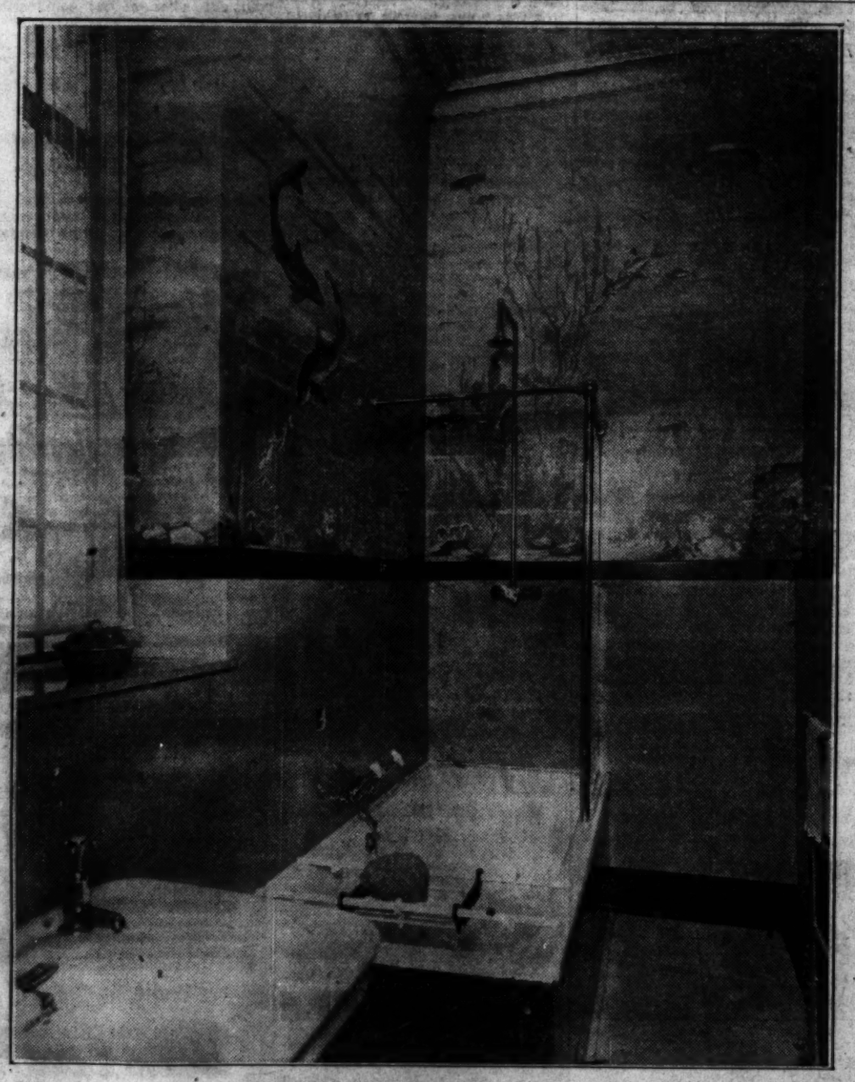
The River Room looks out into five broad-branching sugar maples. Here the shade is so dense that almost never is it necessary to close the windows because of rain; always here can be heard the song of the river. How restful to waken in the darkness, to listen and dream again!

Then there is the little hall chamber, always ready for the unexpected, but ever-welcome, guest, and the large, airy front chamber with its cheerful fireplace—a pleasant room in which to read or write, while a glance outside tells who comes to town.

Bedding chests, closed for many years, gave us joy on opening them to find a wealth of old pieced quilts and comforts. With one of the red chests, long and deep, placed in a hallway near the great wardrobe, our linen and clothes storage was complete. The chest held piles of sheets, pillow slips and towels, as well as old blue and white coverlets, spun and woven on the very wheels that now stand alongside.

Will we ever finish? I hope not. There are numerous pantries, storerooms and cupboards. The great shed has doors so wide that the ox team could haul the wood inside to be unloaded. In the smokehouse the tang of the corncob fire still lingers The huge barns and shed beyond shed are yet all to be explored.

G. D. C.



Submarine surroundings are suggested by the delicate wall decorations, which are placed above a dado of sand-colored plaster, with shells imbedded in its surface

Aquarium Bathrooms

London

BATHROOM decorations of novel attractions show the walls painted with fanciful under-the-sea pictures representing various forms of marine life. One of these bathrooms has a dado of black marble, the bath itself being inclosed with the same material. The walls and ceiling have been painted a soft and delightful tone of gray-green, and against this background are depicted fishes, anemones and seaweed, in tones of green, brown, blue and cream, subtly and richly harmonized.

A second bathroom is in similar colors, and is even more arresting. Like the first, it was painted by Mr. Henry Farmer, has a dado of sand-colored, imitation marble, which is intended to represent the sea bed viewed in section. Embedded in the walls are countless small shells to give realism to the effect.

The upper portions of the wall display an imaginative and luxurious phantasy. Apparently swimming in the depths of the sea are fishes large and small, timid and ferocious, solitary and in shoals. There are anemones with the beauty of flowers, jellyfish with the prismatic tints of the rainbow, seaweed which seems to be waving and swaying with graceful motions as if stirred by tides and currents. To complete the effect the door of the bathroom has been silvered and stippled green with silver-gilt paterae in each of the four corners. The center portion of the door has a single long panel of looking glass. Waterproof oil paints are used, which will withstand damp and steam.

The Rug They Didn't Buy

By MABEL GREY GEHRING

THEY had bought a farm for a summer home, and it was while furnishing it that they became acquainted (and the rest of us through them), with the kindly old Russian Jew, Effraim Sobolewski.

His shop was in a section of the city where everything secondhand was to be found, the usual jumble of good, bad, and indifferent. But he sometimes had odd pieces of antique oriental copper, bought, he told us, from immigrant families who were eager to exchange them for American wares. One of these pieces had quite captivated Betty's heart. Mr. Sobolewski called it a "kazan," and said such things might be seen, even to this day, suspended under the marble arch of some secluded, inner court in the East. Such a graceful shape it was, hand hammered long ago, with flowing lines, narrow neck, crudely forged iron chains. At one time, too, there had been fine engraving but that was almost obliterated. Some day, she said, they were hoping to own it—to see it hang by their hearth and catch the light from the blazing logs. But in the meantime, there were things more necessary. A rug, for example.

They did not expect to find that in the Russian's place, because he never had carried any, but being in the neighborhood, they went in for a word or two. To their surprise they saw one, an oriental, the very size they wished, held against one wall. It was a lovely thing, shimmering as if played upon by firelight. They had never seen a pattern somewhat raised like that. It was a deep rich blue, with a medallion in the center, and floral corners, and there were ever so many beautiful borders. It was an attractive, oblong shape, 9 by 15 feet.

"You like it, I betcha," remarked the owner.

"Indeed, yes. What district is it from, Mr. Sobolewski?"

"You should ask me"—this frankly, with his characteristic shrug.

"Well, how much is it? We're looking for a rug."

"You are? Um-m," cautiously, "maybe I let it go for $200."

They shook their heads. That was beyond their means at present.

"So? Well, maybe I could come down a bit. How about $175?" Then, as they still hung back, "What if I came down to $150?"

They consulted, having thought of spending only $40, or at the most $50. But this rug was so desirable. Could they not economize in some other way to make up for it? Yes, they could. And they would. Then suddenly, with everyone pleased, a thought comes.

Bills Must Be Paid First

"Oh, Dick, we can't. We have to pay for that evening wrap, you know. And the other things. I had forgotten all about them."

"Yi, yi," exclaimed Mr. Sobolewski. "Let the dress-lady wait."

"And there's my new tuxedo, too," said Dick. "I guess you're right, Betty. That's what we pay for stepping out in society."

And so, although Mr. Sobolewski argued and urged, they remained firm. They would be back next month; then, if the rug was still to be had, it would be theirs. Three weeks later they returned to complete the transaction, but no rug was to be seen. The merchant came from the rear as they entered, and when he recognized them, he clapped one hand to the side of his head, in a characteristic gesture, and rolled his eyes.

"Yi, yi," he breathed fervently, "what I should have done to myself."

"Why, what is the matter, Mr. Sobolewski?" they asked, wonderingly.

"Wait, I tell you. Oi, was it an escape? My son, smart boy, come to visit. He say, 'Father, this rug worth good money.' I shake my head, 'Thin places, Benny,' I say. 'But that,' he say, 'is proof. It's an antique.' 'An antique?' I say. 'How can it be when it ain't shebby? Look at the fine glossiness of it.' 'For sure,' he say. 'It gets that way from being rubbed on bare feet. A hundred years, maybe.'

"Two Men Come In to Look Around"

"Well, while we are speaking two men come in. They like to look around. I say, 'Sure, go ahead.' They look at this, and at this. Then all in a surprisement, they say 'So? You have here a rug?' I think, 'Now I see how's what,' so I say, 'Very rare. One thousand dollar.' Do they laugh? Do they tell me go run after myself to somewhere? They do not. They take out magnifying glass. They study hard. This side, and this side. 'Ah, ha,' say one, 'very old Khorasan.' 'Three, maybe four hundred knots to the inch,' say the other."

"What did they mean by that?" interrupted Betty.

"You should ask me" (and always the shrug), "but it meant things to them, you betcha. They only whisper, but I catch the words. And Benny and me, we whisper too. He say, 'You see? Someone has told them about this rug. They come to buy.' I say, 'Shush, Benny, papa ain't a dumb-bell.' They start to bargain. One thousand dollar is too much. They give me five hundred. (Five hundred! Am I dreaming? Is this me?) I say, 'All right, Maybe I give it away.' 'Five-fifty, then. They are buying for Museum, and Museum will pay no more.' I say, 'So? But maybe I find customer who pay more. . . .'

"And what price did you agree on?" this as he paused a moment.

"Seven hundred and fifty dollar! Oi, and so much because you had a dress-lady. . . . Seven hundred and fifty dollar!"

"And worth more since they were willing to pay that," said Dick, ruefully. "We certainly missed a buy."

"But if we had bought it, probably none of us would ever have discovered its true value," this was Betty's consoling thought.

"Well, we don't grudge it to you, at any rate, Mr. Sobolewski."

"I find you another rug," he promised them. Then, as they were about to go, "Wait, I got something for you." And he unhooked the "kazan" and gave it to Betty.

"But why?" she asked, a good deal bewildered. And he gave a droll little wink as he replied:

"Because you are good girl and pay your debts."

By courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

One of the panels of wall paper, painted in England about 1767, expressly for the space where it now hangs in the reconstructed hall of the Van Rensselaer Manor House

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When it is a question of purchasing new wall paper, the home maker is alert to discover such as will look well for several years. Wall covering of this type, however, must withstand frequent cleaning or else be an unprofitable investment. There it, however, a brand now obtainable which can be repeatedly cleansed. It is made of parchment-like substance on which the design is printed with oil paints. The paper may be scrubbed without causing the color or design to fade.

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EDUCATIONAL

Our Children as Friends

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I THOUGHT when Harriet grew up she would be such a comfort to me! I thought we would have such good times together. But the older she gets the further she goes away from me. I know she loves me. Yet she is like a stranger in the house. How can I gain her confidence?"

How often one hears such a remark from a mother or father. Of all the hopes and dreams of parenthood, probably none is more fondly cherished than this of finding in the child a friend and companion.

The answer to the whole problem is the answer to one word—friendship. For what all parents really desire and yearn for is the friendship of their child.

True friendship is a wondrous thing, of glorious and transcendent beauty, the finest tribute that one individual may accord to another. It is the voluntary meeting of hearts in understanding sympathy, the equal communion of two natures which are warmed, the one to the other, free from demands of any kind, free from fear of censure or self-seeking, assured always of generous interpretation, of the recognition by each of the other's individuality and the sanctity of his life and ideals. There are no commanders and no servants in friendship's realm. A friend comes to you to share his joys and griefs, his hopes and dreams. He seeks you out because he wishes to be with you, because he knows that in your company he will find sympathy and kind treatment and understanding. This is the way that parents want their children to feel. And they are hurt and amazed when they do not.

In our world of adults we recognize that the upbuilding and maintenance of friendship is a fine art. Yet in the case of our children we are in danger of taking it for granted, like the sunrise, that without effort, care or tact on our parts—without any of the consideration that we should lavish on an adult friend—they will deem us worthy of sharing their inmost thoughts and lives.

The time to win our daughter's confidence is not when she is 16, it is when she asks the first question. If we answer her curtly or put her off because she is little, and the question, to which we have known the answer for many years, seems unimportant, we are setting our foot on the first up-springing grass blade of friendship. The question is important to the child, or she would not have asked it. If we are so unkind—not to say discourteous—as to treat her slightingly now, can we think that, by and by, we shall deserve her gift to us of one of the choicest tributes—her friendship? But if we answer her truthfully and generously and with true kindness, her heart is warmed and a little sprout of affectionate nearness pushes its head up. It is this little tender, timid sprout that we must cultivate if we are to know her later on as our friend.

I try to remember that friendship in the home is fostered by admitting son or daughter to a discussion of such family problems as come within the range of their maturity and understanding. To take part in the councils as to when to invite Aunt Eliza to visit, or where to go for the summer vacation, or what Christmas present to send Cousin Mary, gives the child a warm, happy feeling of belonging to things, of being an important part of the home, of sharing in the common joys and plans which are the portion of friendship.

To talk about "my" house, "my" car, "my" books, makes a child feel shut out in the cold, excluded from the warm circle of companionship. Even we grown-ups get a happy, comforting feeling when somebody says "our."

I try to remember that the first commandment of friendship is, "Thou shalt hold thy friend equal unto thyself." I encourage my children to think for themselves and then to stand behind their opinions. When these seem mistaken, I try to change them, not by brusquely patronizing condemnation, but by discussion as careful and considerate as that which I should use in the case of an adult. And moreover, when I am tempted to mark my own opinion summarily correct and son's wrong, I try to remember that many of the improvements that are carrying civilization and thought forward and upward today have been put into effect by the youngsters, while the old men sat in the ashes and croaked "impossible."

I don't try to impose my dictatorial will on adults whom I hope to preserve as friends. If I wish my friend to do a certain something, I take care to explain why I wish it done and ask him courteously to cooperate. Certainly I should do the same with my son or daughter.

The question may be asked, What then becomes of parental authority if one must ask and not tell his child to do so and so? To begin with there are all kinds of ways of telling. You can tell a little child to go to bed in a manner which makes it sound like a request. Moreover, is not parental authority, in the old blood-and-iron sense, pretty much in the discard anyway today? Better ways are being found. It is perhaps pertinent to counterask, how great a fraction of the obedience which children accord to their parents is due to the awe of authority and what fraction to the instincts of loyalty, friendship and a realization of the reasonableness of the parent's demand? Who will not do more when he is asked than when he is told?

If my adult friend likes to sit in a window and gaze at the clouds while I prefer to dance, I don't strive to contrain his tastes to mine. I respect and honor them even as I expect him to regard mine. Even so with my child. The fact that he is immature gives me no right to dictate—though my parenthood does give me the right—and the duty—to try to train his tastes in wholesome channels by wholesome example.

Another one of the corner stones of friendship is loyalty—clear-cut, unswerving faithfulness and dependability through thick and thin. If a child is to be disappointed in his right of counting on his parents for this, it is difficult to see how, in later years, he may feel impelled to receive them into the inner sanctuaries of his heart. I never allow anyone or any event to make me untrue to my child by causing me to reprimand him or reproach him in the presence of others. If a reproof must be administered, I wait, come what may, till we two are alone. Children are proud and sensitive beyond the conception or memory of their elders. Of all the agonies that their tender hearts undergo at the hands of their natural protectors, none is more bewildering and poignant than that of hearing and seeing the one who is the rock and foundation stone of their lives cause them public humiliation. Who has not been an unhappy witness at some little gathering during which Junior is led in by doting parent for exhibition to the guests? In later years, such is the charity of childhood, these cheated children will probably be tolerant enough to forgive their parents, but their friendship will be reserved for those who had a keener appreciation of the meaning of loyalty.

If the parent realizes and keeps the trust, his child will hail him with honor, and will cleave to him in gratitude and respect and friendship and companionship, and his reward will indeed be great.

▼ ▼ The Parent ▼ ▼

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor:

From kindergarten to college we have tried to encourage and help our children by taking a kindly interest in their activities, and their teachers were usually friends of the family. Also, we have maintained a lively interest in the Parent-Teachers' organization. I therefore find much worth-while reading in your column, pertaining to the profitable employment of the children during "shut in" hours.

As my children's children still find keen satisfaction in molding objects and animals, I am offering the suggestion for your columns.

For 10 cents, a can of the molding compound (the best is simply a box of wall paper cleaner) may be procured and there is enough in the can for several workers. The pinkish color of the compound makes it attractive and it is harmless and clean to use.

For years I have always kept one or two cans of this on hand, as the first question when the children come is, "Have you any modeling material?"

Although at first reluctant to part with the animals, oftentimes the satisfaction of knowing they can make them so easily again impels the children to knead the compound into a roll and to put it back into the can for subsequent use.

If well covered it keeps for some time, or, if preferred, the objects made may be kept for a long time even though the moisture dries out.

When entertaining at a party for children the above plan of entertainment has proved to be a happy one and occasionally some child is found to have unusual ability as a "sculptor." Popcorn grains make good "eyes" and "legs" are made from used matches. (Mrs.) M. C. P.

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Friends:

Now that my two girls have reached young womanhood, it is interesting to recall the period when I was endeavoring to help them gain the proper perspective on life and aid them in shaping their characters. I realize now that I made mistakes, of course, but I am grateful for the wisdom that was given me, too, in guiding them.

I required obedience from both girls, but there was a great difference in them, of course. The first one was very easily guided and obeyed me implicitly. In fact, the one main regret I have is that I demanded such strict obedience—and that she did obey so unquestioningly. I failed to assist in the developing of her own initiative. I was not severe with her, but I rather planned her every move. The result has not been disastrous by any means, but I sometimes made things hard for her.

When we knew there was to be another member of the family, I told my little girl, who was seven at the time. Together we planned the new little clothes and the basket for the little one's bed. She was delighted and, of course, no thought that she would take a minor place in our affections was ever allowed to be expressed.

There has never been a selfish act between the girls. They vie to lavish little gifts on one another.

The younger girl was different from the older one, from the first. She was very loving but also very determined, and dominated her playmates. She was generous, though, and naturally what is called a "mixer." She resented being interrupted at her play and I tried to allow her time to finish whatever she was doing, as it upset her to have to leave a task unfinished. She is like that yet and I can see that it was well to encourage this quality.

The older girl took piano lessons at my suggestion. To please me she practiced faithfully and suffered public recitals—all because she did not want to disappoint Mother.

The younger girl had one year of lessons when she was nine. She refused to practice and circumstances prevented any more lessons until the present time. Now she is 15 and very eager for music lessons. She practices faithfully without a word on my part.

Mothers should wait patiently and not try to urge their own desires onto their children.

There also was a time when she told fearful tales—a product of her fertile imagination. I did not have to pretend interest, for they certainly were amazing. I would say, "Oh yes, that was just a story," and she would admit it was.

I have always reasoned things out with the girls and talked things over just as if they were grown-ups. They have selected the colors and styles they liked best in their garments. They chose their own friends and very wisely too.

They were taught to set the table and we still do lots of planning to make the work easier and pleasanter. They were allowed to converse with our friends just as we do. They discussed politics, economics, etc., right along with us and it is amazing the keen insight they now have. However, they were taught not to interrupt, as lots of grown-ups do.

It has been a very sweet experience, but there is regret for the time I spanked the older child without waiting for her explanation. She really deserved commendation instead of a spanking, I afterwards found out.

One is never sorry for being patient, but there is sorrow for hasty condemnation.

Another thing I learned was not to say no without thinking hard first. Then, if it was necessary, to do it lovingly but firmly—giving my reason. One should not keep one's children continually running little errands. They need time to relax and think as well as grown-ups. Of course they should have their work and one should require it to be done thoroughly, even though they must repeat the task several times before it is correctly finished.

Although the above experiences are perhaps not out of the ordinary, they may prove helpful to some young mother—and that is the purpose for which they are written.

(Mrs.) A. S. W.

Words in -ary, -ory

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE pronunciation of words of three or more syllables ending with -ary or -ory is being much discussed at present, owing partly, no doubt, to the increasing frequency of transatlantic radiocasts and the opportunities thus given to English-speaking people on each side to hear "English as she is spoke" on the other side. Comparisons naturally follow.

In such words as dictionary and directory, the *a* and *o* occurring as they do in unaccented syllables are more or less blurred or obscured. The degree of the blurring is the main point of difference regarding their pronunciation. Referring first to an American authority, the *a* in *dictionary*, according to Webster, is not as in *ate*, but as in *senate;* the *o* in *directory* not as in *note*, but as in *obey;* that is, they are touched lightly, their color merely suggested, and they may be designated as "half-long" *a* and *o*.

Now, according to English authorities and usage, the *a* and *o* in final *-ary, -ory* are more blurred or obscured than in the United States, and no distinction is made between final *-ary, -ory,* and *-ery,* but all three take the sound of *-ery* in such words as *mystery, archery, stationery.* American authorities, by the way, do the same with final *-ar, -er, -or,* as in *altar, monitor, maker,* making them identical and pronouncing them as *er*, with the *e* described in Webster as "neutral." Many of those engaged in the laudable effort to promote more uniformity in pronunciation throughout the English-speaking world use the English pronunciation of these words in -ary, -ery, ory, giving the *a, e, o* alike the sound of neutral *e*. An extreme to which this obscuring of the vowel often tends is its entire elimination, resulting in such contractions as milit'ry, second'ry, reaction'ry, and so on.

The mistake made by the majority of Americans in pronouncing these words is in allowing a minor or secondary accent to the syllable in which the blurred vowel occurs; this results in a longer sound of the vowel than is correct. There are usually three unaccented syllables in succession, and it sometimes requires considerable practice to overcome the tendency to accent the middle one at least slightly. Attend to this matter of accent and the difficulty about the vowels will be minimized, whether you follow the English or the American usage. Here are a few more of these words that, added to those already mentioned, will form a list for practice: itinerary, obligatory, secretary, laboratory, repertory, intermediary.

From "The World We Live In." Building a Skyscraper. The Outline in the Book Adds "Artists Are Beginning to Show Us the Beauty of the World of Work." (From an Etching by Ralph Pearson.)

Histories Written for Children

This is the second half of an article on histories written with a genuine understanding of children, which appeared last Saturday.

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE World We Live In," by Gertrude Hartman, is suitable for home reading, but is particularly good for school use. Its value lies in a clear scholarly presentation of facts collected by subjects. The sections are as follows: The Great Ball on Which We Live; Man the Inventor, which takes up his learning to use fire, boats and to tame animals; Man Becomes the Builder of Empires, which takes up his learning to till the soil, the cradle lands of civilization, the glory of Greece and grandeur of Rome, and how man learned to write; Out of Darkness Into Light, which takes up feudal days, social revolutions, the world learning to read, the age of discovery; How England Became the Workshop of the World, which takes up the industrial changes resulting from important inventions of machinery, steam travel by land and water, the printing press; Putting a Girdle Around the Earth, which takes up the discovery of electricity and wireless; and finally The World of Today, including chapters on The Age of Great Machines, Conquering the Air, with a concluding chapter called Heirs of the Ages.

This book seems to me to offer abundant suggestion for class projects. Take the chapter on The World Learns to Read. A class digging in, with this chapter as a start, will learn about the ways of making books before printing was invented; this would take them into the Middle Ages where monks were at work in the monasteries copying precious manuscripts, sheltered from the fighting and roughness of the warring feudal world outside. The children would learn of the character of the Middle Ages, the power and service of the medieval church in preserving certain civilizing influences in darkened times, would go to museums and see ancient manuscripts or copies, would learn about block printing, and perhaps do some designs in linoleum themselves, would get into the fascinating field of early printing, and perhaps visit a modern printing plant and study modern books and newspapers by way of contrast and appreciation of progress. If possible, rare books and de luxe editions could be seen. Possibly somebody's father who collects them would come to school and tell of his hobby. Out of the experience, the class in varying ways would have gone into the past, and come through to the present, would have learned of a phase of art, and as much about publishing and the influence of the printed word as time allowed. Richer appreciations are bound to result.

This is only one chapter, and I have suggested only the bare bones of a project. In the hands of a wide-awake teacher each chapter holds infinite possibilities. This is the first world history built along these lines and written for children that I have come across. Most history teachers of progressive schools, basing their history work on some adaptation of the project method, have had to use a different book for each period. A book on Feudalism here, the Age of Discovery treated there. Industrial progress in another book. Excavations in another. This is difficult, unless there is more money than usually can be found for reference books.

The way has been for each child to buy a different book, and lend it to the entire class. Here is one book that will form the backbone of all the work. Several copies could be bought and the rest of the class book budget spent on collateral material for further "digging" into each subject taken up here. The book has been much needed. Its style is straightforward, the pictures, largely from photographs, from original manuscripts and museum material, are interesting and authentic. For both parents and teachers, as well as children, the list of books in the appendix is of tremendous value. With "The World We Live In" and a choice from this list, a fine library of history and historical fiction could be built up for home and school use.

From "The World We Live In." An Egyptian Smith Smelting Metal With a Blowpipe.

The 'Pretend' Journey

Children greatly enjoy getting ready for a pretend journey. Several old magazines or a mail order catalogue can be put into one corner of the room, which is the 'store.' The children cut out such articles as they will want for their journey. Then they return to another part of the room and pack their purchases into their 'trunks' which are merely boxes of the shoebox variety. After all is in readiness they can board a train made by setting two or three chairs together and go anywhere they choose. Of course, they will have a baggage car on their chair train into which their 'trunks' can be placed.

When Mother Was a Little Girl

A woman whose wee daughter was always coaxing to hear a story about when mother was a little girl found her supply of material running low. Try as she would, it was often impossible to think of a childhood incident which had not already been pressed into service. Oddly enough, all kinds of remembrances of her childhood days kept popping up at other times. Then she began the practice of jotting these memories down in a notebook whenever they occurred to her. A sentence, often merely a few words, would serve to pin down the incidents of the past and thus make them available when needed.

The Teaching of Number

V—*Learn to Measure Squares and 'Hoblongs'*

Cheltenham, Eng.

THE child is now dealing easily with tens and units, and is beginning to use hundreds. Just as he tied 10 sticks into a bundle, or threaded 10 counters onto a wire, to represent one ten, so he now ties 10 such bundles together to form 100. He counts in twos, tens, fives, and probably threes. He knows those tables. He can juggle a little with his knowledge, telling you how many twos in 20, and how many fives in 50. At this juncture we teach the multiplication and division signs. The child loves "signs"; they seem to admit him to a kind of masonic brotherhood, and proud indeed is he when he works from a card of "mixed sums," i. e. 4+10+7, 9—6, 3×5, 24÷2. Side by side with these we keep the picture cards and shopping cards in use, and also the "reading" sum, i. e. "Mary has 14 cherries and Ruth has 5, how many have they altogether?" This is in preparation not only for dealing with sum-book problems at a later stage, but also to inculcate the habit of intelligent reading.

There are many number exercises for infants on the market today, well colored and printed and carefully graded, comprising both picture sums and print practice. These will relieve the teacher of much making of apparatus at this stage, and will also form a link between that and the use of arithmetic books. Number wheels, or strips to slip at one end into little pockets on a larger card, are delightful to work with. On a portion of card that the wheel exposes, a sum is printed, i. e. 13—7, and on the reverse side the correct answer appears. In the case of the cards, the sum is written on the strip, and the answer on that part that slips into the pocket. The game is to work the sum, and then turn the wheel or withdraw the strip to check one's own result.

For Speed and Confidence

At this juncture we begin to work for speed, and judiciously to withdraw some of the mechanical aids that have been in use. As a general rule it is safe to say that when the child can work automatically and without a "crutch," he will do so, and the first sign that the teacher gets will be his unopened box of counters.

We can now make a careful shopping bill and deal with pounds, half-pounds, and quarters, dividing the price accordingly, or adding on the required fraction. We can work with a pint, a third, and a half-pint, and also with a quart. We can do paper cutting involving measurements of an inch and a foot, and can mark out the playground wall in yards and feet with the aid of a tape measure. In all these three measures we begin to work on paper, and sometimes in company with a friend, one making the observations and the other writing down the results.

At this point, too, we write down the tables we have learned, in their usual form,

1 x 2=2
2 x 2=4

and so on; and to those of two, ten, five, and three, we add the tables of four and six, and, later on, seven, eight, nine, eleven and twelve.

Side by side with all this activity we preserve the basic necessity for understanding the science of number by constantly bringing the child into situations where he needs to apply his knowledge, and to gain a little more, in order to carry out some thoroughly interesting piece of work. If he is going to make one of the group who are building a model of the playground he must be able to count the bricks and slabs along the actual wall in order to copy it exactly in miniature. He must use a yardstick to measure the grass plot and the flower border. Obviously we cannot deal with yards in a small model. What is to be done? "We can have the same number of bricks in our wall as there are in the real one because they are such little ones," the teacher says, to throw a light on the problem.

Little Yards

"Can't we measure some little yards?" asks one child.

"A yard's a yard," remarks a mathematician witheringly.

"We could use inches," brilliantly suggests a pioneer in overcoming difficulties.

So they set to work. "How many inches shall we have?" asks somebody.

"Twelve each side," they consent. So they measure the plot and fill it with earth and sand ready to plant grass seed.

"Let's go outside and see if it looks right so far," says the teacher.

When they return there is consternation.

"We've got the plot the wrong shape,' confesses the biggest youngster. He is nearly six.

"Ours is a square, but the playground one is a Hoblong," announces a small girl with a great emphasis on the Hob.

So they took it to pieces and measured all over again, and discovered for themselves that if they translated the outdoor yards into indoor inches, they would get what they wanted.

We have always given much practice in scale drawing and scale models. Children are very exact little people and love the importance of measuring tables and cupboards, and the excitement of penetrating to the senior school to measure desks and pictures. Just as we reduce yards to inches so we convert inches into yards, and make a large model of a tiny box or tin.

We also use several sizes of bead looms, which necessitate the counting of threads (of thick twisted silk), the selection and counting of beads, the arrangement of a pattern involving continual use of number. One little girl of six counted the pink squares on her large paper pattern.

"I've got to have eleven lots of three," she said, placing the little lines precariously on her table, and sighing a little.

"That's thirty-three," said her neighbor, and gave her a tin tray to put the total in.

So the pleasant work goes on, with written sums, playing sums, money sums, and measurement sums; and the child between six and seven, and his brother between seven and eight, have each a copy of Dr. Larcomb's "Sums for the Very Young," and Ballard's "Fundamental Arithmetic," graded and fascinating and satisfying, giving him sound occupation with the first four rules, and suggesting endless possibilities of further adventuring to his interested teacher.

DOROTHY THODY.

Natural Science in Senior Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

HOW should natural science be treated in the new senior schools of England, that is, those elementary schools containing children over the age of 11 drawn from a ring of surrounding junior schools? This problem has been the subject of an investigation by the Science Masters' Association. Among their suggestions are the following:

Daily observations can be made in all schools. The reading of the thermometer, barometer, wind and rain gauges offers exercise in the use of instruments: the daily record of the state of the clouds, direction and force of winds, and general weather aspects of the day, supply excellent training in careful observation. The positions of the sun and the moon at a certain time of the year, and the phases of the moon, provide data for the geography lessons and further exercises in recording observations. Valuable points of contact will occur during other lessons. Thus, when evaporation, condensation and distillation are being studied, the moisture of the air, clouds, mist, rain, etc., can be dealt with.

Another starting point is afforded by machinery, and all children are familiar with this in some form or other. The fact is cited that "a motorcycle has taught a boy more of true dynamics than he has ever learned from the laws of motion."

Electricity is tackled from the point of view of its application rather than from its mathematical aspect. It is easy to show the heating effect—lamps, heaters, fuses—and the children readily learn to make interesting calculations in this connection. Then follow the magnetic effect of currents, and a study of magnetic induction, consideration being given to bells, telegraphs, telephones, motors and dynamos. Effort should be made to give an elementary notion of energy units to enable the pupil to read and understand a meter.

Similarly heat should be studied from the starting point of the coal fire, gas, thermos flask, refrigerators and other appliances in daily use; and the laws of light should be discovered by the examination of a magnifying glass, spectacles, and the cinematograph. The smoke-box, with its ingenious method of making light rays visible, is recommended in this connection.

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THE HOME FORUM

On Giving and Receiving Gifts

THERE has just come to my door a large and bulging box of pecans, couched in Spanish moss, sent to me by a friend in the South. Once again, therefore, I am thinking with a deep gratitude of the bonds that unite even those who have never met, and once more I am struck with wonder at the kindness that so constantly overflows from human hearts and spreads wide in the world to comfort and sustain us all. That someone far away in Mississippi should have known my deep fondness for trees, and should have guessed how I would shadow forth in fancy the picture of the great tree from whose boughs these pecans came—ah, well, I do not at all understand such things; and, as for deserving them, surely no one can quite do that. No, there is something in human kindness that passes all desert as far as it does beyond all comprehension. One can only wonder at it, and be still.

The thought of the kindness involved was all that I could at first attend to, but now I begin to say to myself: What a perfect gift! For it suits me and it suits the season. I am deeply assured that it suits the giver, too, and tells me much about the person from whom it came. I cannot quite avoid the belief that there is some symbolic value, perhaps half-consciously intended, in these smooth brown seeds of a southern tree put forth to tide-over and carry-on and to wear the winter through. They bring me the same message, wordlessly spoken, that I find in the last line of Shelley's *Ode to the West Wind*. And so the pleasure that I take in this gift is partly æsthetic. There is the same deft and economical adjustment of the means at hand to the end proposed that delights us in a work of art.

Have we sufficiently considered that gift-giving asks a good deal more of us than mere friendly intentions? It is by no means always simple or easy to give another something that expresses him and at the same time expresses oneself, something he will be glad to have but which does not lay upon him the slightest weight of obligation, something that may serve as the symbol of one's thought of him. Certainly this cannot well be done without an exquisite delicacy of feeling, refined taste, a reticence which is the opposite of coldness, and a close deep knowledge of human nature. In the perfect gift, of course, one gives one's self—and that is what the artist does. Considering all these requirements, it is matter for amazement that so many people meet them, that so many have mastered the art of giving.

But gifts are duplex in aspect, in the sense that our relation to them may be either active or passive. Always there must be a recipient as well as a donor, each with his separate part to play, and no gift has been quite perfectly given until it has been well received. This is an art that no one of us, however skilful, can practice alone. At first thought, one might suppose that the donor must solve every problem involved and assume total responsibility for success, but a little reflection shows us that this is not so. He has, indeed, many advantages, somewhat like those of the player who serves at tennis. Or one might say that the donor is like one who begins to sing a duet which he already knows by heart, whereas his partner must strike in at the right instant and read the music at sight. This is more difficult. When Jesus said that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," he may have meant, among other things, that it is easier.

Yes, almost all the advantages are on the side of the one who gives. It would not be well to say too much about this, lest we should make it appear that giving things away is positively selfish, and so discourage it altogether; but yet it is an open secret and a common experience that giving is altogether the most rich and full and massive mode of receiving that has ever been found out. "I really own," says Seneca, "only that which I have given away." And Martial, as though quoting the Stoic, puts it thus: "The only wealth which is securely and forever yours is that which you have given to your friends."

We know all that, we grant it, we have found it abundantly true, and therefore I should like to be told why it is that all our exhortation and all our praise is lavished upon potential or actual givers and nothing whatever is said to encourage or guide the receiver. If his part is really the more difficult, as I think we have agreed, why should we thus ignore his quite necessary function? Always we are being urged and are urging others to a glad, free giving; but no one exhorts us to receive freely and gladly, to accept gayly and as it were generously, or tells us how to do it. Are we to suppose, then, that it is to be done by instinct? Such a supposition would leave out of consideration certain of the basic traits of our nature. It must be admitted, I think, that some persons are good receivers and that others simply are not. Who does not remember the occasion in Dr. Johnson's youth when some well-meaning friend left a pair of shoes for him outside the door of his college room? Climbing the stairs of Pembroke some time later, the young man found them there; he seized them, carried them swiftly to the nearest open window, and hurled them with all his force into the college court. The young Johnson, then, was not what we might call a good receiver, and the only possible excuse for his conduct was that he rather needed those shoes. But I myself have given a pair of shoes—with perfect success—may I say it unboastfully?—to a man who clearly needed such things as much as Dr. Johnson could have done, and there was magnanimity and a gentleness in the way he immediately put them on and rejoiced down the road in them that touched my heart.—But then, he was a man who might be called a professional walker, and all such men are exceptionally wise. Perhaps he had had much practice in receiving.

It does me good to think of that little transaction, rather far away though it is now in the years. I am glad to remember that the recipient did nothing to spoil the occasion by effusive thanks or by any other suggestion that I had got the better of him. For, of course, I had not. We met on the ground of our common humanity, and we both maintained it. The chief difference between us, so far as appeared, was that he needed shoes and I had a superfluity of that article. As water seeks its level or as air rushes into a vacuum, the shoes that had been mine became his, and walked away as briskly as they ever had done on their first owner's feet. How different he was from Dr. Johnson! He did a kindness to us both—to me by meeting me as man to man, stating his request without palaver, and accepting my gift without astonishment; to himself by fitting out his feet with an excellent pair of shoes. I know that they were good because I am something of a walker, too, though an amateur, and had walked in those particular shoes well over a thousand miles.

To this example of gift-giving and gift-taking, however, it might be objected that intrinsic value was too much involved, and I admit that this puts it on a lower plane. The best gifts are those in which symbolical values quite overpower the monetary. They are not given in lieu of fees and salaries, as the ancients were accustomed to pay their lawyers, and neither are they awards of merit given in recognition of good conduct. Rather are they like the laurel crown of the Greek victor which, although quite without intrinsic value, was more eagerly sought by far than any prize money. The exchange of gifts, therefore, is never to be confused with business transactions. Gifts are not to be returned in kind. At their best, they can mean no more than a touch of the hand might mean, or a spoken word, or a single glance of the eye. It is well if they can mean so much.

ODELL SHEPARD.

To My Worthy and Honoured Friend, Master George Chapman

Whose work could this be, Chapman, to refine
Old Hesiod's ore, and give it thus, but thine,
Who had before wrought in rich Homer's mine!

What treasure hast thou brought us! and what store
Still, still, dost thou arrive with at our shore,
To make thy honour, and our wealth the more!

—BEN JONSON. Poems.

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Orchids: From a Color Print (Wŏodcut) by Y. Urushibara

HAVE you ever had the feeling that orchids are less friendly than the other flowers of our gardens? That they are proud, aloof, drawing away from a closer acquaintance? They may pose, bend, even droop pensively at times; but there is a something secretive, distant, elusive about them. They remain dignified strangers, not unmindful of courtesy and attention extended to them, nor unresponsive to the admiration they excite; but they are aliens, holding themselves apart, desiring no nearer contact, neither wholly understanding nor being understood.

Something of this remote dignity is felt in Mr. Y. Urushibara's color print. In these sprays of orchids, with woody stems lightly interlaced, the relations of flower and leaf are nicely balanced; while the single butterfly gives a curious feeling that it is somehow native to the strange, tropical plant toward which it has drifted on fluttering wings. The flower petals, winged also, like the butterfly, seem almost to be hovering instead of growing on their stiff stalks. There is a faintly predatory expression in the deeply cleft, deeply tinted underlip of each blossom; we have the impression of a watching eye in the heart of each flower. And this is not altogether imagination, for the orchid simulates insect life in order to attract such little wanderers as moth and butterfly, that so each tiny winged visitor may carry away with him the fertilizing pollen to other members of their large and varied family.

Recognizing the naturally decorative qualities of such a group, the artist has arranged with a studied simplicity and directness his three entwined stems. He places the dark, succulent leaves just where their shadow will heighten the beauty of the exotic blossoms; and in that little space between leaf and flower he poises his butterfly, thus ingeniously suggesting the interest which naturally exists between insect and flower. It is an interesting subject for a color print; one that lends itself to direct treatment and to the strong, clear tints employed. If the position of the stems have a certain stiffness, that is not unnatural to these curious plants, nor does it detract from their undoubtedly decorative value.

Mr. Urushibara is an artist who works in a wide field. His exhibition in London, at the Abbey Gallery, some few years since, brought together a big range of subjects; some architectural, as inspired by Stonehenge and Avignon, with others of a like interest. But he has an evident preference for flower studies, birds and insects. No flower in the garden comes amiss to him, from tulips, marigolds, cyclamen, iris, down to the humble daisy. He passes on from thence to the vigorous flight of wild geese; from these to the tiny activity of the grasshopper. His interests are extremely varied.

Like most Japanese artists, influenced greatly by national tradition, he combines decorative effect with simplicity both in composition and method of expression. Closer consideration shows this apparently obvious simplicity to be deceptive, for it is the result of an extremely delicate selective feeling. In all the traditions of early Japanese art, it is this selective simplicity which is the crux of its basic charm and beauty. Where the medieval artists, who were mostly of the artisan class, looked to scenes of life in their own country for subjects, depicting festivals, theatrical scenes, and individual characters or symbols; the modern artist, influenced also to some extent by European art, chooses different themes, yet retains the clarity and selective genius of the earlier craftsman. The technique of the modern Japanese color print does not differ materially from that of earlier days; there is, perhaps, greater transparency of tone, but with less brilliant color, and possibly a slight depreciation of strength and individuality in consequence.

Albert Moore, the Kindly Painter

The technical perfection of his pictures fascinated me; the rather uninteresting Græco-West Kensington young woman who appeared in them did not appeal very strongly; they were a little monotonous in their calculated loveliness, but—if one could only paint like that!

I forget how an introduction was effected, but one day my mother took some drawings of mine to him and asked if he would take me as a pupil. Albert Moore looked vaguely at the drawings, vaguely at my mother, then, quickly taking a fancy to her, dropped into intimacy at once with the remark, "Well, I could draw a great deal better than that at his age." And goodness knows he could. I have seen a little drawing by him of his father done at the age of about eleven or twelve which could not be described as wonderful work for a child because it was not a child's work. It was the work of a master, fully developed and equipped.

Before she left him my mother had extracted a rather unwilling promise from the kindly painter to take me "on approval" as a studio pupil. . . .

His was a strange and interesting figure in the world of art. Few people knew him well, for he seldom took the trouble to make friends, yet he was the most gentle and affectionate of men. . . . His favorite attitude of repose was squatting on his heels like a Japanese, and when settling himself for a talk, would suddenly subside thus upon the floor, to the amazement of casual beholders.

His usual indoor costume was a very long and very large ulster, far too big for him and once, in remote ages, the property of an elder, and taller brother. With this he wore a large broad-brimmed straw hat without a crown.

He lived then in a curious building at the corner of Holland Lane, its accommodation consisting of two huge studios, a sitting-room with nothing to sit upon in it, a bedroom and, I suppose, a kitchen. His constant companion was Fritz, a dachshund of depressed appearance reported by models to live entirely upon sardines and oranges. Fritz's sole accomplishment was "doing George Elliot" in which impersonation he sat up with folded paws and looked down his long nose while his ears flapped forward like cap lappets. He was very like portraits of the distinguished authoress, but he did not realize it, and the performance bored him.—W. GRAHAM ROBERTSON, in "Life Was Worth Living."

Auf den Morgen warten

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Anblick des Sonnenaufgangs an einem klaren Sommermorgen, wenn das Licht über die Berge hereinbricht und die Finsternis vor dem dämmernden Tage verschwindet, ist ein Erlebnis, das allen, die sein Wunder und seine Schönheit anspricht, unvergeßlich bleibt. Einem Betrachter eines solchen Schauspiels kamen die Psalmworte in den Sinn: „Meine Seele wartet auf den Herrn von einer Morgenwache bis zur andern", und ihre Bedeutung machte tiefen Eindruck auf ihn. Wie unabänderlich die Dämmerung jeden Tag ist! Mag auch die Nacht noch so finster gewesen sein, der Morgen kommt gemäß den die Umdrehung der Erde regierenden Gesetzen immer zur bestimmten Zeit. Wartet man, so schwer und schwierig also eine Lage auch scheinen mag, auf den Herrn mit derselben Bestimmtheit, wie man den Morgen erwartet, so erwartet man mit vollkommenem Vertrauen, daß Seine Güte und Macht über alle scheinbaren Mächte des Bösen siegt.

Um auf den Herrn mit solcher Gewißheit zu warten, muß man Ihn recht verstehen. Glaubt man, Gott sei der Urheber des Bösen und des Guten, so kann man nicht mit Gewißheit auf Seine unbedingte Oberhoheit vertrauen. Indem die Christliche Wissenschaft das wahre Wesen Gottes offenbart, ermöglicht sie denen, die auf Ihn trauen, Seine Allmacht beim Überwinden böser Zustände jeder Art zu beweisen.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy (S. 587) ist Gott erklärt als „der große Ich Bin; der All-Wissende, All-Sehende, All-Wirkende, All-Weise, All-Liebende und Ewige; Prinzip; Gemüt; Seele; Geist; Leben; Wahrheit; Liebe; alle Substanz; Intelligenz". Lernt man diese wissenschaftlichen, geistigen Tatsachen über das wahre Wesen Gottes auch nur einigermaßen verstehen, so gewinnen die Worte „wartet auf den Herrn" eine neue Bedeutung. Wir erkennen, daß wir Gottes stets wirkendes Gesetz umso mehr erleben, je mehr wir Ihn verstehen und lieben. „Fürchtet euch nicht, stehet fest und sehet zu, was für ein Heil der Herr heute an euch tun wird", war die mutige Botschaft, die Mose den Kindern Israel verkündigte, als sie auf allen Seiten von bösen Mächten bedrängt schienen. In dem Verhältnis, wie wir Gott verstehen und auf Seine allmächtige Fürsorge vertrauen, werden auch wir feststehen und in der Stille mit unerschütterlichem Vertrauen die Lösung unseres Problems erwarten können.

In diesem Sinne auf den Herrn warten bedeutet kein untätiges Hinnehmen des Bösen. Im Gegenteil, um Gottes Allmacht zu beweisen, muß man sich weigern, das Böse, das Macht beansprucht, anzunehmen, und dies erfordert geistige Tätigkeit; tätiges Warten ist immer notwendig. Es ist im menschlichen Denken viel zu tun, um das rechte Verständnis Gottes in unserem Leben nutzbar zu machen. Furcht und Zweifel und die vielen falschen Annahmen, die der Materie und materiellen Verfahren Macht zuschreiben, müssen ausgetrieben werden.

Die Wartezeit erfordert zuweilen große Geduld. Wir müssen nicht nur mit anderen sondern auch mit uns selber Geduld haben. Wir müssen beten, daß Gott uns die Augen öffne, damit wir Seine Herrlichkeit und Größe und Macht sehen, und wir müssen wissen, daß wir alles tun können, was wir zu tun haben. Nichts tut uns bei jedem Problem mehr not als ein größeres Verständnis Gottes; und wenn wir ehrlich und ernsthaft nach diesem Verständnis trachten, finden wir die Lösung unseres Problems, sei es Krankheit oder Sünde, Kummer oder Mangel oder irgend ein anderes Bedürfnis. Mrs. Eddy stellt auch folgende Behauptung auf (in dems. Buch, S. 299): „Es mag scheinen, als ob der körperliche Sinn oder der Irrtum die Wahrheit, Gesundheit, Harmonie und Wissenschaft verberge, wie der Nebel die Sonne oder die Berge verhüllt; aber die Wissenschaft, der Sonnenschein der Wahrheit, wird die Schatten vergehen lassen und die himmlischen Gipfel enthüllen".

Indem die Christliche Wissenschaft das wahre Wesen Gottes und des Menschen offenbart, bringt sie den Kranken, den Sündigen und den Leidtragenden Heilung. Sie beweist, daß die Probleme Arbeitslosigkeit, Geschäftsflauheit usw. gelöst werden können, und daß diejenigen, die von dem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Heilen Gebrauch machen, einen größeren Sinn von Herrschaft zum Ausdruck bringen können. Jeder neue Beweis der nie versagenden Fürsorge Gottes für Seine Kinder stärkt unser Vertrauen auf Seine Fähigkeit, uns bei jedem Problem zu helfen. So wird das Warten und Hoffen freudiger, und Dankbarkeit und Erwartung des Guten wird damit verbunden sein. Wir lernen uns immer mehr von den bösen Einflüsterungen abwenden, die beanspruchen, wirklich zu sein, und auf die geistigen Tatsachen vertrauen, die die körperlichen Sinne nicht sehen. Wir lernen Eigenwillen und Selbstgerechtigkeit ablegen und willig alles tun, was das göttliche Gemüt von uns fordert; und auf diese Art erleben wir die Erfüllung der Verheißung im Propheten Jesaja: „Aber die Blinden will ich auf dem Wege leiten, den sie nicht wissen; ich will sie führen auf den Steigen, die sie nicht kennen; ich will die Finsternis vor ihnen her zum Licht machen und das Höckerichte zur Ebene. Solches will ich ihnen tun und sie nicht verlassen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Lyrical Element

Now the quality most often apparent in English literature is precisely this; a predominance of concrete imagination and of sentiment over logical thought. . . . It is a lyrical element, strange as this may seem when we think of the more obvious England of sport and business—the element to which is due, together with the unquestionable supremacy of English poetry at all periods, the soaring lights and unrivalled emotional power, not only of the sixteenth century drama, but of the nineteenth century novel.

One might quote every masterpiece of their literature if one wished to show the persistence of this element, and the natural importance among the English of that inner life which their modern system of education and their social ethics tend to make more intimate still by suppressing its outward manifestations. Familiarity with English poets and novelists make us realize how essentially French literature was formerly a logical expression of general ideas, and how, during the last century, it has become an artistic and colorful interpretation of sensation. — From "Three Studies in English Literature," by ANDRE CHEVRILLON. Translated from the French by FLORENCE SIMMONDS.

Tribute

The tiny happenings that fill my day
Have taken on a new importance now—
Chance meetings, endless tasks I do, the way
A bit of music sounds to me, and how
The sky is patterned into blue or gray.

These things, that once passed meaningless and blurred
Across my memory, march proudly by,
Colors I saw, the deft remark I heard,—
All I preserve so carefully that I
Lose not one shadow, one revealing word.

For now I come to you each day and bring
The moments I have gathered; eagerly,
As when a child spreads out a glittering
Array of sea-shells and exclaims: "Oh, see—
"The pink and blue!" and: "Hear the deep one sing!"

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

Watching for the Morning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WATCHING the sun rise on a fair summer morning, when the light comes breaking over the hillside and the darkness disappears before the dawning day, is an experience not soon forgotten by those to whom its wonder and beauty appeal. One who was enjoying such a spectacle was reminded of the Psalmist's words, "My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning," and was impressed with the significance of this statement. How inevitable is the dawn of each day! However dark the night may have been, morning always comes at the appointed time, according to the laws which govern the rotation of the earth. Then, however hard and difficult any situation may appear to be, if one waits for the Lord with the same expectancy that one watches for the morning, one waits with the perfect trust that His goodness and power will triumph over all the seeming powers of evil.

In order to wait on the Lord with such certainty, it is necessary to understand Him aright. If one believes that God is the author of both evil and good, one cannot trust with certainty in His absolute supremacy. Christian Science, through its revelation of the true nature of God, is making it possible for those who trust Him to prove His omnipotence in the overcoming of evil conditions of every kind.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, God is defined as follows (p. 587): "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." As one gains even a slight understanding of these scientific spiritual facts about the true nature of God, the words "waiteth for the Lord" become imbued with a new significance. It is realized that the more we understand and love God, the more we shall bring His ever active law into our experience. "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord," was the courageous message voiced by Moses to the children of Israel when they seemed to be pressed on every side by forces of evil. In proportion as we understand God and trust His omnipotent care, we too shall be enabled to stand still, and in the stillness to wait with unfaltering trust for the answer to our problem.

Waiting on the Lord in this sense does not imply a passive acceptance of evil. On the contrary, in order to prove God's omnipotence, one must refuse to accept as real the evil which is claiming to have power, and this demands spiritual activity; it is an active waiting which is always necessary. There is much to be done in human thought in order that the right understanding of God may be utilized in our experience. Fear and doubt must be cast out, and the many false beliefs which attribute power to matter and to material methods.

Sometimes the waiting time demands great patience. We need to be patient with ourselves as well as with others. We need to pray that God will open our eyes to see His beauty and grandeur and power, and we need to know that we have the ability to do whatever it is needful for us to do. Our greatest need in any problem is a greater understanding of God; and if we honestly and earnestly strive for this understanding, we shall find the answer to our problem, whether it be one of sickness or sin, sorrow or want, or lack of any kind. Mrs. Eddy also makes the following statement (*ibid.*, p. 299): "Corporeal sense, or error, may seem to hide Truth, health, harmony, and Science, as the mist obscures the sun or the mountain; but Science, the sunshine of Truth, will melt away the shadow and reveal the celestial peaks."

Christian Science through its revelation of the true nature of God and man is bringing healing to the sick, the sinful, the sorrowful. It is proving that the problems of unemployment, business depression, and so on can be solved, and a greater sense of dominion expressed by those who avail themselves of its healing ministrations. With each new proof of God's unfailing care for His children comes more confidence in His ability to help us in every problem; and so the watching and the waiting become more joyful, accompanied with gratitude and expectancy of good. We learn to turn away more and more from the evil suggestions, which claim to be real, and to trust in the spiritual facts, which are unseen by the physical senses. We learn to lay down self-will and self-righteousness, and to be willing to do whatever divine Mind would have us do; and so into our experience will come the fulfillment of the promise voiced by Isaiah: "And I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known: I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight. These things will I do unto them, and not forsake them."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Thoughts From A to Z

Beginning with "aard-vark" and ending with "zygurmy," Mr. Webster has included in his best-known work something over sixty thousand words. Large and small, useful and decorative, obscure and prominent,—they are herded together into one volume and called words, just as we are all classed as "human beings" and must get along somehow in our world.

Glancing down the closely packed pages of the dictionary, we find a number of words, like "old" and "face," which occupy rather more room than their fellows; upon inspection, we find this is because they have a long list of definitions and synonyms attached to them. They are many-sided, you see, like people whose complex personalities and the explanation of them take up a great deal of everybody's time. There are other words sandwiched in that have short, concise explanations. They are uncompromisingly one-sided. The straightforward brevity of such a definition as "nominally: by name" reminds us of a simple-hearted old lady we once knew who desired only a bit of gossip and some sewing to be perfectly happy, and whose outstanding trait was common sense.

There are many impressive words like "chrysocolla," "fulmar," and "spinthariscope" which, though useful in their own fields, remain unhonored and unsung because they have no universality. Not so the unpretentious, but necessary, little words,—"as" and "up" and "go" and the rest. They are like the ditch-diggers and plumbers of everyday life; what would we do without them? The more abstract "melody" and "loveliness" minister to artistic needs; they satisfy our love of beauty as do the sculptor and violinist and poet. We find some strongly independent words that can stand alone, squarely on their own feet. "No" is one of these. It may scorn its weaker fellow "to" which usually must go hand in hand with a verb. But how unjust a scorn! Without the feeling of mutual helpfulness, neither our language nor our world could survive. Continuing our inspection of the dictionary, we find at, just as fineness of character is often expressed in outward loveliness, the meaning of such words as "purity" and "service" gives them great beauty. How different is the harshness of "despicable," which is as ugly as its most disagreeable implication.

And so our reflections lead us into many odd corners, as we explore this community of words. We see that the achievement of a good phrase, or sentence, or paragraph, is much the same sort of task as the building of a congenial and useful society. We notice another thing about the dictionary: words are grouped here not according to their similarity, or their purpose or their beauty, but by an arbitrary classification called "alphabetical order." Just so are we set down in different parts of the world, without respect to our varying personalities and desires. Our differences and our likenesses combine to make us incapable of judging one another. And a world of identical human beings would be quite as dull and useless as a one-word dictionary!

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WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Apparently Awaits International Debt Accord —Drab Situation Holds

The world of business seems to await upon the consummation of certain international negotiations and developments. Chief of these is the attempt of revision, which will be made by nations of Europe of the Young plan, and which will, of course, affect decisively the fate of reparations and war debts.

Even the man in the street is now aware of the intimate relation that exists between business, domestic and world, and international debts.

Some tremendous impetus is needed to bring about again a normal flow of trade, not only at home, but between nations. The parley at The Hague on Jan. 18 may furnish the push needed or throw light on steps to be taken.

Of the domestic developments, the most important were the ratification of the moratorium by the Senate, the permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission given to the railroads to put into effect rate advances expected to increase net income of all the roads by $100,000,000 to $125,000,000, and the decided recovery in bond prices.

Progress is being made by the Senate Subcommittee on Banking and Currency in its examination of the provisions of the proposed $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Big railroad heads urged its passage, saying that the carriers could not obtain needed money from usual sources. The matter of the railroad wage question is still pending.

Debt Question

Of particular interest this week has been the growing belief that the international debts will have to be canceled. Bankers testifying before the Senate Finance Committee do not deny their justice, but assert expediency calls for the recognition of facts. They advocate the placing of private debts ahead of government debts. In the judgment of a great many people this means cancellation. Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee, urged this week the abandonment of reparations.

In the field of business and industry, statistical data indicate that there has been little change from the drab conditions that have obtained for many weeks The closing weeks of the year are hardly a time when material changes are made or expansion and gains reported. New commitments are generally held to a minimum. It is a time of inventory-taking.

Among the barometer industries, steel shows continued recession. Mills in most districts are slowing down in order to show as little surplus stock on hand as possible. Some of them are closing altogether. Estimates of operations place them at 21 per cent of capacity, which may even be lower next week. However, a quick rise is looked for at the turn of the year, perhaps to 30 or 35 per cent.

Domestic Industry Dull

The automobile industry continues its rather conservative course. The expectation of a new model by Ford—some say an eight-cylinder—is not calculated to make competitors move other than cautiously. December output is expected to show a gain over November.

In building and in the lumber trades operations are very much curtailed. Construction contracts shown by F. W. Dodge Corporation in 37 eastern states east of the Rockies in the first 15 days of December were $71,177,000, compared with $124,718,000 in the like 1930 period. The production of electricity holds at about the reduced rate below last year shown in recent weeks.

Car loadings in the week ended Dec. 12 totaled 613,534 cars, a decrease of 130,819 from the like week last year and off 22,832 from the preceding week.

A bright spot has been commodity prices, which have held a strong-to-steady tone for some two months. New financing this week totaling $63,590,000 was unusually large, due to $48,000,000 New York City offering. It compared with $4,188,000 last week and $10,357,000 in the Christmas week of 1930.

Foreign Trade Slow

Retail trade in the pre-holiday week was substantially below last year in dollars but not so far below in volume of goods distributed.

In the foreign field, dull conditions continue. London Christmas buying was much below last year. Year-end influences restricted industry. The pending dispute in the textile industry is clouding the horizon.

France reports an increase in unemployment, a steep decline in metallurgical industries, a slowing up of the textile trade and contracting retail trade, in part due to anti-import measures.

Germany is busy with the putting into effect of the emergency decree cutting prices 10 per cent. The majority of basic commodities have already been reduced, including tram, gas and electricity rates. Food prices lag, however.

Conditions are still depressed in Japan, due to Chinese boycott and higher tariffs in other countries. Trade in Hawaii is fair to good. The banks are sound and the sugar crop larger than last year. Trade in the Netherlands in November was under October. Tariffs are hurting the agricultural situation. The shoe, metal and textile industries are slow.

The security markets are quiet, with prices in New York, London, Paris and other exchanges hovering near the year's low. Panicky sentiment has disappeared, though liquidation is apparently not yet completed. Economic services have not yet recoded from the position that in a broad sense present prices are in a buying area.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL

LONDON, Dec. 26—Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Ltd., proposes to increase its capital to £26,500,000 from £24,000,000 by creation of 2,500,000 £1 shares in order to give effect to recent offer made to the Scottish Oil Group to exchange shares. Acceptance of the offer has been received from shareholders reporting more than 90 per cent of the stocks of the four Scottish companies involved, Scottish Oils, Broxburn, Oakbank and Pumpherston Oil.

Building Permits Up In Number of Cities

FAVORABLE items of news that have come to light in the last few days relate construction, orders and earnings. November, 1931, building permits of a number of cities exceed not only November of last year but 1929 as well. These were Providence, R. I., Nashville, Tenn., Troy, N. Y., and Brookline, Mass. They were also ahead of October, 1931. Baltimore, Milwaukee, Houston, Yonkers and Cambridge showed permits in excess of October.

Some large orders have boosted the total for November business booked by Baldwin Locomotive Works to $2,126,000, compared with $1,018,000 in October and $1,104,000 in November a year ago. The Aillis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company has received an order for $1,000,000 worth of equipment from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Earnings of Telephone Bond & Share Company for 1931 will show a gain of 25 per cent over the net income of $929,732 reported for 1930, according to an estimate submitted to J. G. Crane, president.

STEER PRICES RISE SHARPLY DURING WEEK

Scarcity Causes Advance of 50c to $1—Lambs Also Show Gains

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—Following last week's semi-demoralized market at the Union Stock Yards here when most cattle sold lowest in years, and many could not be sold at all and had to be carried over until this week, the country responded with the smallest run in three years, and values shot up 50 cents to $1 on most killing classes, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The stimulating factor in cattle was not improvement in the dressed product but simply scarcity, the supply at 12 large markets being approximately one-third as large as the previous week's glut. There was also a mild shrinkage in hog receipts, with the result that the market closed 10-25 cents higher. Lamb values also shot up but there was a reaction toward the week-end, and compared with a week ago fat lambs are only steady to 25 cents higher.

Practically all weighty steers showed the maximum advance, although good to choice yearlings and light steers really made the biggest upturns compared with a week earlier. These 800-1000-pound steers and yearlings sold off during the previous week as much as $2 a hundred.

Weighty steers continued to get the broadest call on shipper account—and it was largely a shipper market. Strictly choice weighty bullocks sold up to $11.75 and a sizable sprinkling made $9-$11.

Long yearlings topped at $11.25, the pick of the little cattle crop going at $9.50-$10.75. The above prices refer, of course, only to the "uppercrust" of the steer and yearling supply, as the lion's share of the run sold at $5-$8.50. But all stale steers and yearlings were cleaned up, and unless the country ships freely because of the advance, the market carries a much better undertone not only on steers but on she stock, the latter class advancing 25-75 cents.

The late top on hogs was $4.40 compared with $4.15 at the low time last week. Big packers bought on the dips. As the week closed bulk 170-230-pound averages sold at $4.20-$4.35; 240-300-pound $4.10-$4.25 and lights at $4.00-$4.25, packing sows going at $3.50-$3.65.

The lamb market was very sensitive, usually the case on pre-holiday markets. Fat lambs sold up to $6, which compares with $5.35 at the extreme low time last week.

Most better grade natives turned at $5.25-$5.75 and finished 95-98-pound fed lambs made $5.50 and $5.75; lower grades were scarce, mostly $4.50-$5, throwouts going at $4. Feeding lambs, the few here, sold at $4-$4.75.

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW ABSORBS COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—One of the largest mergers in the history of the radio industry was announced when voting trustees of the Columbia Phonograph Company, Inc., formally approved the sale of that company's capital stock to the Grigsby - Grunow Company of Chicago.

It was said that the enlarged company would have sales volume of around $100,000,000 annually. The Grigsby-Grunow Company has enjoyed spectacular growth. From sales of $5,861,000 in 1928, it rapidly grew to its 1930 peak level of $61,330,000.

In exchange for each share of their stock, Columbia Phonograph stockholders will reecive 4.4 shares of Grigsby-Grunow stock. In addition, it was said today, the management of Columbia Phonograph Company plans to declare a capital dividend of $10 a share.

Columbia Phonograph Company, which manufacturers both radio and phonograph sets, operates in North, Central and South America. It has large plants in Bridgeport, Conn., and in Los Angeles, Calif. The Grigsby-Grunow Company's plant is in Chicago.

RADIO CITY GIVES CONTRACTS

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—Indiana Limestone Company has been awarded stone contract for the Radio City project in New York by Metropolitan Square Corporation, the builders. The contract calls for between 1600 and 3200 carloads of stone. Shipments are scheduled to begin in about 30 days and will continue into 1934.

OMIT KEITH-ALBEE DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Directors of the Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corporation have decided to omit the quarterly dividend of $1.75 due at this time on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, it was announced today.

American Sugar Refining Co. Biggest Factor in the Field

Melting Capacity 30 Per Cent of Country's Total—Generous Dividend Policy—Rapidly Reducing Debt —1931 Net Unlikely to Cover $5 Disbursement

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 142 in the Series

If it be said that sugar companies have not had a pleasant row to hoe in recent years, at least the industry has made almost every conceivable effort to remedy the demoralization resulting from production glut and unsound competitive practices.

Today, after more than four years of coöperative effort under the direction of the Sugar Institute and the recent acceptance of the Chadbourne restriction plan, sugar interests feel that conditions are gradually becoming more promising.

Among the companies least affected by overproduction of the product and the resultant selling below costs of production is American Sugar Refining Company. Regarded as the dominant factor in the industry, it had showed a large earning power for some 30 years prior to the 1921 trade slump. Since that time, while profits have fluctuated somewhat, they have covered the preferred dividends easily, allowed about $9,000,000 of dividend payments on the common to the end of 1930, reduced funded debt by $22,000,000, and made possible substantial additions to surplus.

Despite deflation losses and unsettled trade conditions, the company has earned an average annual amount available for dividends in the last six years of $5,674,000, equal after preferred dividends to $5.61 a share on the common. That the company has been able to make such a creditable showing in an extremely trying period is evidence of high managerial efficiency. It is not expected that earnings for the current year will completely cover the $5 dividend, which has been paid since July, 1929.

Assets of $150,000,000

American Sugar was incorporated in 1891 in New Jersey, succeeding a company established in 1887. Its assets have grown until today they are close to $150,000,000. Five refineries are owned, located at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston and Chalmette, La. It owns two of the larger and most modern sugar factories in Cuba, those of Cunagua and Jaronu, having a total capacity of 1,800,000 bags of raw sugar annually and about 10,000,000 gallons of molasses. These mills furnish American Sugar with about 12 per cent of its sugar requirements.

It also owns the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, one of the largest manufacturers of barrels in the world, supplying most of the refineries operating in New York harbor and making cartons for "Domino" and "Franklin" brands of packaged sugar. It also makes slack barrels for fruit, fish, flour, vegetables, meat, lime and chemicals, tight barrels for sirup, oil, meat, alcohol and extracts, and shooks for export. Forest holdings in the Adirondacks, South Carolina and Louisiana are estimated to contain 700 000,000 feet of lumber.

Other investments include about 25 per cent of the stock of the National Sugar Refining Company, producers of "Jack Frost" sugar; 26.6 per cent of the common and preferred stock of Michigan Sugar Company and 50 per cent of the stock of Spreckels Sugar Company, the latter two producing beet sugar. American also owns cargo ships and tankers, and operates about 200 miles of railroad in Cuba.

The Antitrust Obstacle

Today the company's melting capacity is about 30 per cent of the country's total. A dissolution suit instituted by the Government in 1910 was disposed of by final decree in 1922, enjoining the company from increasing its interest in the National Sugar, Great Western Sugar and Michigan Sugar. Holdings in Great Western Sugar have since been sold.

The Government is now seeking the dissolution of the Sugar Institute, Inc., charging violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, despite the fact that the Institute, organized in 1928, was approved by the federal authorities at that time. The trade thinks there is only a slim possibility that the organization will be dissolved, but in the meantime the uncertainty affects adversely the price of sugar securities.

Sales of American Sugar have been declining in recent years, though the company has been holding its position in the industry. Sales of $177,000,000 in 1927 compared with $158,000,000 in 1928, $143,000,000 in 1929 and $136,000,000 in 1930. On this declining volume the company has been able to show net earnings a common share as follows: $.97 in 1927, $7.60 in 1928, $8.40 in 1929 and $6.24 in 1930.

Last year saw the lowest price for refined sugar since 1913, the average net cash price coming to the refiner being 4.62c a pound, or .406c lower than in 1929 and comparing with 4.28c in 1913. The current wholesale price is 4.40c a pound.

Financial Position Strong

The company's financial position is strong. For several years it has been retrenching and fortifying the status of the stockholders by the retirement of its funded debt. At the end of 1930 it had current assets of $59,421,000 of which about $19,500,000 was cash. Current liabilities were only $5,348,000, giving a ratio of 11 to 1 compared with a ratio of 7.7 to 1 at the end of 1929.

Funded debt of $30,000,000 at the end of 1927 has been cut down an average of more than $5,500,000 annually, until it stands as of Jan. 1, 1932, at $7,873,000. The savings in interest on the $22,127,000 paid off in the four years will amount to almost $3 a share on the common stock.

There are 450,000 shares of $7 preferred and an equal number of common shares. Dividends have been paid continuously on the senior issue since 1891. For 30 years' dividends were paid on the common ranging from $6.50 to $22 a year.

Payments were omitted from July, 1921, to January, 1926, when they were resumed at a $5 rate and continued to Jan. 2, 1928, inclusive. After a lapse of 18 months, dividends were again started at $1.25 quarterly and since continued.

The preferred has sold this year as high as 108½. At the low of 84½ where it is now selling, the yield is about 8.3 per cent.

The common has sold at 60 and 34½. At current prices of around 38, the yield is about 13 per cent, indicating serious doubt about the maintenance of the present dividend. However, even if the dividend were cut in half to $2.50 annually, the yield at today's prices would be about 6.4 per cent.

CHICAGO STEEL TRADE IS SLOW

Holiday Season Offers Only Little Hope of First Quarter Pick-Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—Considering the shutdown over Christmas, steel-making capacity this week is not engaged more than 20 per cent, a new low. Because many finishing departments are closing until after New Year, not much improvement appears in store until the first week of January.

Rarely have the steel markets entered the holiday season with so little certainty of a first quarter pickup to supply buoyancy. Normally, Jan. 1 automatically releases considerable railroad track material for rolling, but at present rail mill order books are practically bare.

Neither the automotive nor farm implement industry is offsetting this slackness. Except for sheets, inquiry for first quarter steel is negligible.

Prices are in an unsettled state. Furniture sheets have been reduced $2 a ton, and the $3 spread on No. 4 hot roll anneal at Pittsburgh will probably have a weakening effect in this district.

Plates, shapes and bars continue quotable at 1.60 cents to 1.70 cents, with an effort to restore the 1.70 cents level probable.

Both foundry and silvery iron are moving slightly better, due to releases from automobile foundries and a few melters are taking in iron in anticipation of a freight rate advance in January.

Northern iron is quoted at $16.50, furnace. Scrap appears more stable with dealers looking for a stronger market next month.

DIVIDENDS

Maine Gas Companies declared a dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 2; also a dividend of $1 a share, the same as declared a year ago at this time, payable on the common stock Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, placing the stock on a 50-cent annual basis, compared with 40 cents previously. The dividend is payable Feb. 9 to stock of record Jan. 9.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Dec. 26—Principal items in this week's statement of Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compares a follows:

	Dec. 18	Dec. 11
Gold	68,063,000	67,993,000
Sight bal abroad	15,335,000	15,778,000
Neg bills bght abroad	8,287,000	8,084,000
Com bills, France	6,241,000	6,065,000
Adv agst securities	2,795,000	2,835,000
Negot bonds of s f	5,064,000	5,064,000
Circulation	82,527,000	82,649,000
Total cred cur ac'ts	30,533,000	30,356,000
Treasury	285,000	657,000
Sinking fund	5,542,000	5,640,000
Private	24,293,000	23,699,000
Tot'l sig't liabilities	113,059,000	113,006,000
Ratio	60.30%	60.17%
Bank rate	2½	2½%

Markets Are Closed

The leading security and commodity markets of the United States were closed today, extending the Christmas holiday period over the week-end. The London and Paris markets also were closed.

MARKET OPINIONS

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Institutions which have been a factor in the recent liquidation in order to reveal a strong cash position at the year-end, should be purchasers of securities during the early part of next year. We advise the utilization of weak periods to purchase securities for short term holding.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Regardless of averages, we believe that many equities are attractively priced at current levels, and that these will show improvement even if the present troubled situation remains in force a month or more. Not all earning power has disappeared, nor have all dividends been reduced or passed, although practically all market prices have declined. A period of steady quiet is to be desired, to dispel panicky sentiment and to restore normal equilibrium.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Almost all stocks are selling at the lowest figure in years, some at the lowest in history. We believe that those who can disregard minor fluctuations should buy those of intrinsic merit.

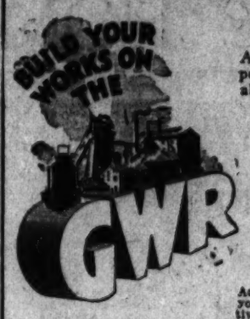
Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We would follow closely the course of bond prices, believing that the establishment of a low point and greater stability for this class of security will prove a reliable indicator for the accumulation of sound equities on a more substantial scale than we care to suggest at this time.

BONDHOLDERS PAY DEPOSITS

The committee representing holders of bonds of the City of St. Petersburg, Fla., will mail within the next few days to depositors of record Dec. 15, 1931, checks covering the face amount of interest coupons for the period Feb. 1 to July 31, 1931, inclusive, less $5 per coupon to apply on account of the committee's expenses. Bonds on deposit with the committee on the record date aggregated $17,715,800 par amount, or more than 80 per cent of all bonds outstanding with the public.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD

Maine Central Railroad reports for November railway operating revenues $980,742, compared with $1,314,079 in the like month a year ago. Deficit after charges was $126,521, compared with deficit in like month a year ago of $28,943. For the 11 months railway operating revenues were $13,858,835, compared with $17,556,063 in 1930 Surplus after charges was $41,350, compared with $955,838 a year ago.



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COMPARATIVELY FIRM CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Wheat Buying Is Too Thin to Maintain Advances —Mixed Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 — Bearish Argentine news helped take the edge off the wheat market this week, and the trade was also affected by the adverse developments in general business and in the stock market.

In view of all the handicaps to which the bulls were subjected the wheat acted comparatively firm. There was no great pressure at any time, but the buying was too thin to maintain advances.

Lack of export business of any consequence in United States wheat in spite of the low level of hard winter prices at the seaboard has been discouraging especially as the Argentine and Australian export is rapidly getting under way.

Argentine Surplus

Argentine reports have indicated recently that the surplus in that country will be as large as last year in spite of the reduction in the acreage. It is now estimated that the southern growers will have a total surplus of 250,000,000 bushels. Argentine wheat offers are cheap compared with other countries, and there is little doubt that Plate shipments will be heavy.

European buying is expected to be more active after the turn of the year, but the flour consumption in Germany is reported disappointing. Native wheat offers in France are light, and it is expected an increased quota of foreign wheat will be permitted in that country. Russia, it is reported, has closed a deal with Germany for the exchange of a large quantity of wheat, rye and barley for machinery. Russian stocks of wheat in western Europe range in quality from good to extremely poor.

Bulls in wheat are watching weather developments closely as they regard the winter wheat situation as likely to develop into an extremely bullish situation in the spring, especially if the winter weather developments are at all unfavorable, the conditon being unusually low the middle of December. The reduction in acreage was not as great as expected, but the crop promise based on average prospects will possibly be 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels less than last season. Such a crop would offset the big surplus to a great extent.

Unusual Corn Situation

An unusual situation exists in corn. Western spot markets have been extremely strong, although working down closer to Chicago recently, while the eastern demand is extremely slow. The movement is small compared with recent years at this time, and there are many reports indicating that yields were much smaller than expected. This is in line with the government report which cut the preliminary estimate from 1,764,000,000 bushels to 1,556,000,000 bushels. The holding tendency is pronounced in nearly all sections.

A pig survey by the Government showing 4,500,000 more pigs than a year ago was regarded as moderately bullish, indicating an increased consumptive demand.

The small crops of oats, barley and rye as well as the decidedly shot crop of hay, indicate a broader consumptive demand for corn.

Argentine shipments of corn, after averaging about 10,000,000 bushels a week for many months, are decreasing, but there is little present prospect of export business in our corn. Oats and rye have fluctuated in a narrow range, affected mainly by the action in the big pits.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
Nov gross	$4,749,884	$6,457,270
Net oper inc	760,025	1,835,738
Eleven mos' gross	58,130,891	75,108,274
Net oper inc	5,767,331	13,336,647

PERE MARQUETTE

	1931	1930
Nov gross	$2,035,027	$2,584,788
Net oper inc	63,808	202,689
Def aft chgs	167,079	62,471
Eleven mos' gross	25,321,660	34,972,277
Net oper inc	1,199,073	4,666,402
Def aft chgs	1,726,751	*2,427,424

*Surplus.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

	1931	1930
Nov gross	$707,480	$1,087,561
Net oper def	7,278	*135,664
Eleven mos' gross	10,969,237	15,474,169
Net oper inc	1,141,137	3,082,285

*Income.

WESTERN MARYLAND

	1931	1930
Nov gross	$1,146,898	$1,383,611
Net oper inc	357,044	374,652
Surp aft chgs	78,322	98,346
Eleven mos' gross	12,712,414	16,419,884
Net oper inc	3,995,860	4,850,247
Surp aft chgs	947,724	1,826,143

CANADIAN PAPER EXPORTS

MONTREAL, Dec. 26 (AP)—Canadian exports of pulp and paper in November were valued at $11,815,397, the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association reports. This was an increase of $149 047 over the previous month, but a decrease of $1,558,211 from November, 1930. For the first 11 months of the year the exports were valued at $130,113,638. In the corresponding months of 1930 the value was $162,106,864.

A. M. BYERS CO.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 26—A. M. Byers Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $25,612 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with net profit of $3788 in the preceding quarter. For the year ended Sept. 30, 1931, net profit was $31,587 after charges and taxes, compared with net profit of $1,133,637 in the preceding fiscal year.

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Development Of Steel Projects Is Encouraging

An encouraging number of specific steel construction projects are developing which in a degree neutralize the year-end slump in production and further weakness in prices, states the magazine Steel.

It is significant that structural awards in the last week, amounting to 44,600 tons, almost at the transition from the old to the new year, were the largest since the first week in October, due mainly to the placing of 16,000 tons for the Pittsburgh Post Office with the Fort Pitt Bridge Works Company, Pittsburgh, and 3300 tons for the First National Bank building, New York.

Structural awards for the year, now approximating 1,767,000 tons, are only about 100,000 tons less than those in 1930.

Awards totaling 15,000 tons are maturing for a west-side highway in New York and a subway in Newark, N. J. Mississippi River improvement work at Rock Island, Ill., calls for 9600 tons of steel.

Pipe demands also open a more cheerful vista for 1932. A natural gas line from the Texas panhandle to Buffalo, projected by the Continental Construction Corporation, Chicago, may take 200,000 tons, which would make it the largest pipe line order ever booked, though this still is in the formative stage depending on financing.

A working agreement between Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation looks to the ultimate extension of natural gas line from Pennsylvania into New England, which obviously would require a large tonnage of pipe.

LOANS TO BROKERS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by New York Federal Reserve member banks for the week ending Dec. 23 were announced by the Federal Reserve Board as $611,000,000, representing a decrease of $51,000,000 as compared with the preceding week.

The Whole Story of 1931

Are YOU one of the people who believe the year 1931 brought nothing but economic and financial difficulties? Then you may be amazed to learn of the great things that were accomplished!

The tallest building ever built by men was completed. The largest bridges in the world were constructed. The greatest dirigible was completed and launched. In Boston, construction of the new $4,000,000 Christian Science Publishing House was begun. The Hoover Dam on the Colorado River was started. Hundred-mile-an-hour rail equipment opened new promises in transportation.

The United States moved vigorously toward solution of economic problems. A billion dollar credit pool was launched; huge financial machinery was outlined to aid home ownership; long-range planning of public works proceeded with new significance.

In the field of international politics and economics there were great forward steps. The Spanish republic was established, with religious freedom and suffrage for women. The moratorium on reparations started German financial rehabilitation. Great Britain elected a National government, rising above party affiliations. Fifty nations signed a one-year truce curtailing armament construction. A General Act for Pacific Settlement of Disputes was acceded to by 18 nations.

The Christian Science Monitor gathered together these *facts*, and many more into a golden harvest and will publish them in a 32-page rotogravure section with its issue of Thursday, January 7.*

Here is a vivid, truthful picture of world progress during 1931. Merchants, manufacturers, bankers, engineers, teachers, statesmen, natural scientists, artists, EVERYONE interested in the progress of the world we live in, will enjoy seeing these proofs of the almost unbelievable achievements of men in a year of acute business depression.

***The advertising space in this 32-page rotogravure section was completely sold several weeks in advance of publication date.**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society

107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF DEC. 28-JAN. 3

MONDAY, DEC. 28

General Motors continues its "Parade of the States" and halts this week in California. Proper mention is made of the old Spanish days, the "Forty-Niners," Hollywood and the orange-growing industry.

Now that the Metropolitan Opera is on the air, the "Real Folks" feel impelled to render "Aida," with the valuable assistance of the "Thompkins Corners" band and "ladies' augmented orchestra."

8-8:30—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

8-8:30—Soconyland Sketch. "Yorktown." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.

8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam," baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri. CBS to KOIL.

8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Soloists; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.

9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9:30-10—General Motors "Parade of the States." "California." Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—"An Evening in Paris." Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—The Modernists. CBS—Dixie network.

10:30-11—"Real Folks" sketch. "Alda." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—Tosha Seidel, violinist. Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, DEC. 29

A well-rounded program to suit all musical tastes is the Household period this evening at 9 on the WJZ chain. Alice Mock, a Chicago Civic Opera singer, is soloist. At 10:15 on the same network is the Bavarian Peasant Band, which our parents tell us resembles the old-time German street bands with their slightly "sour" clarinets and heavily emphasized "oom-pahs."

8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:30-8:45—Heel Hugger Harmonies. Male quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9-9:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Household Program. Alice Mock; chorus; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—Fuller Man. Mabel Jackson; Earle Spicer; Voorhees Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Frazier Hunt; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—Dixie Concert Orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

10-10:30—"Grand Opera Miniatures." Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." CBS to KFJF.

10:15-10:30—Bavarian Peasant Band. NBC—WJZ to CFCF.

10:30-11—"Arabesque" Sketch. CBS to KGB.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30

George Gershwin plays the piano score of his own "Rhapsody in Blue" this evening with the Mobiloil Orchestra on the WEAF period at 9:30. He will of course be surrounded by his popular music, including some tunes from his first talking picture score.

Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" is the amusing tale of the magician's helper who started the broom to gathering water and then forgot the magic words which would halt the broom. Finally, when the shop is about to float away the master returns, commands the broom to stop, and all is serene. Hear this selection tonight in the Columbia Symphony Orchestra broadcast under the direction of Howard Barlow.

8:30-9—Sousa's Band. Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.

8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Helen Oelheim; Oliver Smith; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.

9-9:30—"Old Counsellor." Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—Swance Revue. CBS—Dixie network.

9:30-10—Mobiloil Orchestra. George Gershwin, soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10-10:30—String dance orchestra. Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:15-10:30 — Concert orchestra. Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.

10:15-10:30—Original sketches. CBS—Dixie network.

10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective." Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:30-11—Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. CBS to KLZ.

10:30-11 — Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Drama with Mendelssohn's music. NBC—WEAF chain.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31

Germany figures largely in radio's sign-off for 1931. President von Hindenburg leads off at 3:25 with a 10-minute address in German from Berlin, translated later into English. A students' chorus, such as you heard in "The Student Prince," will sing from the ancient university city of Heidelberg at 6. Big Ben in London will toll off midnight in London at 7 o'clock here. Richard Crooks, tenor, will again remind you of Heidelberg when he sings the "Serenade" from "The Student Prince" in the Maxwell period at 9:30. Both NBC and CBS will trail midnight through our four time belts.

8-9—Rudy Vallée's Connecticut Yankees. Mae Questel, mimic. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Skeich. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9-9:30—Aree Dramatic Musicale. Puccini program. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.

9-9:30—Snowdrift Southern Melodies. CBS—Dixie network.

9:15-9:30—Fray and Braggiotti, pianists. CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—Maxwell Ensemble. Richard Crooks, tenor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Dixie Mammoth Minstrels. CBS—Dixie network.

10-10:30—"The Man in the Front Row." Edwin C. Hill; trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.

10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Horlick's Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:30-4—International New Year's Eve Party. Following the trail of time via the dance music route. CBS transcontinental.

11:30-6—NBC's Farewell to 1931. Ditto above. NBC transcontinental.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1

Both the Metropolitan Opera Company and the copyright owners of Puccini operas have been noted "holdouts," that is, both have refused to sign up for radio. Now we are assured a rare opera by a great company in the transmission of an act of "La Bohème" over both NBC networks at 1:45, by the Metropolitan. Lucrezia Bori is "Mimi" and Benjamino Gigli is "Rudolph."

1-1:45—Rose Bowl Parade, Pasadena. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

1:45-3—Metropolitan Opera Company. Act of "La Bohème." NBC transcontinental.

3-3:30—"Oldsmobile Goes Calling." Bebe Daniels, Jack Oakie, Paul Whiteman's music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

4:45-7—Tulane-Southern California. At Rose Bowl, Pasadena. NBC transcontinental.

8-9—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:30-9—"March of Time." News sketches; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—"Friendship Town." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Lee Reisman and His Orchestra. Dennis King, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9:30-10—Armour Program. Soloist; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—NBC Artists Service Program. Martha Attwood and Victor Chenkin. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel; Theo Karle; Lanin Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2

The Metropolitan Opera's première this afternoon of Franz von Suppe's "Donna Juanita" with Maria Jeritza singing the rôle of Renée du Paure is the last of the holiday radio series. The schedule now calls for one every Saturday afternoon, with Deems Taylor as librettist at the microphone.

8-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:30-9—"Dance With Countess D'Orsay." Countess D'Orsay and Le Dandy, soloists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9-9:30—Arthur Pryor's Band. Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Chicago Civic Opera Company. First act of "Die Meistersinger." NBC—WJZ to CFCF.

9:30-10—The First Nighter. "Spanish Gold." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—National Radio Forum. CBS transcontinental.

10:15-10:30—"Cuckoo" Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:15-11—Hank Simmons Show Boat. CBS transcontinental.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9

Today Sir Basil Blackett, a director of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," the Bank of England, discusses the "Economic Outlook for 1932" in Columbia's overseas period at 12:30.

Vladimir Horowitz, Russian pianist, makes his radio début with the New York Philharmonic, playing the Rachmaninoff "Concerto No. 3." When Boston first heard this young pianist playing the same work, its concert goers gave him a wildly enthusiastic ovation lasting 10 minutes.

Leading the list of artists for 1932 on the G. E. program at 5:30 is John Charles Thomas, American baritone. Mr. Thomas is the newest Victor artist. Please, Mr. Thomas, will you sing "Gwine to Hebb'n" just like you do in that record?

12:30-12:45—International Broadcast. CBS transcontinental.

1:15-2:45—NBC Symphonic Hour. Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

3-5—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor. CBS transcontinental.

5:30-6—General Electric Twilight Program. John Charles Thomas, baritone. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

6:30-6:45—"My Portrait Gallery of Famous Britons." NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

6:30-7—Barnsdall Musical Memories. Soloist; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Chicago.

6:30-7:15—"Thru the Opera Glass." Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WDAF.

7-7:15—The World's Business. Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.

8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-9—Eddie Cantor; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:15-9:15—Collier's Radio Hour. Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9-9:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor. CBS transcontinental.

9:15-9:45—American Album of Familiar Composers. Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—"Adventuring With Count von Luckner." CBS transcontinental.

9:45-10:15—Buick Revelers. Olga Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:45-10:15—Kellogg Slumber Music. NBC WJZ to WREN.

10:15-10:45—Barbasol Hymn Sing. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:30-11—Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist. CBS transcontinental.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Comedy sketch.
5:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Piano; News; announcements.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:15 Ethel Grenier, songs.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto.
7:45 Michael Ahern, baritone.
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts Service.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Jimmy Grier's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
5:30 Concert program.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 NBC, Little Buster Circus Parade.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward McHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Hollywood Nights.
8:00 'Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Talk, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
9:15 Edward McEneilly's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
10:15 "Songs of the South."
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 "Cactus Charlie," songs.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-243m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 "Musical Mirror"; tenor; orchestra.
5:45 Pheasant Orange Festival.
6:00 News; studio announcements.
6:15 Variety Revue; soloists; orchestra.
6:30 Big Brother's Own Night.
6:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
8:15 CBS, Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
10:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Bruins-Maroons hockey report.
11:00 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Stern Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, Songs.
6:15 CBS, Olympic Games Interview.
6:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Criterions, male quartet.
8:30 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 Joe Solomon's orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 CBS, National Radio Forum.
10:15 CBS, "The Cricket on the Hearth."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

6:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
6:30 Davis Brothers, vocal.
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."

FOR SUNDAY, Dec. 27

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:30 DeMarco Girls.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Cosmopolitan Ensemble.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Florsheim Orchestra; soloists.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 NBC, Lawson and Tibbett, baritone.
6:30 NBC, "Thru the Opera Glass."
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Doris Estey, pianist.
10:15 NBC, National Oratorio Society.
10:45 NBC, "Seth Parker's Neighbors."
11:15 News; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

12:02 p. m.—Springfield Symphony Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, "Threatened Legislation."
1:15 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:15 Washington Bicentennial Commission.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Bradford organ.
3:45 Harry Michaels, pianist.
4:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
4:15 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
4:30 Unitarian Hour; service.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio programs.
6:15 "Song Pictures."
6:25 Wright interview; music.
6:30 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
6:45 Justin Sandridge, pianist.
7:00 NBC, Willys-Overland Orchestra.
7:15 "Songs My Mother Used to Sing."
7:30 NBC, The Three Bakers.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, Barbasol Hymn Sing.
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements.
11:15 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Smack-Outs."
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records and news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

MATTHAY GROUP TO MEET DEC. 28

A scholarship pianoforte contest and a pianoforte recital by Mr. Raymond Havens will feature the seventh annual meeting of the American Matthay Association, Inc., which is to be opened at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University's college of liberal arts, Monday evening, Dec. 28, and continue through Dec. 29.

The opening event will be Mr. Haven's recital which will contain several little-known compositions by familiar and unfamiliar composers. A business meeting will be held on Tuesday at the Hotel Kenmore, after which Mr. John P. Marshall, dean of the Boston University college of music, will deliver an address. The scholarship contest, to be held in Jacob Sleeper Hall at 2:30, will bring the annual meeting to a close.

GUY SAYS STATE BANK CONFIDENCE NORMAL

Mr. Arthur Guy, Boston Bank Commissioner, is confident that the banking situation is rapidly clearing and that the State has seen the worst of the picture, with brighter prospects for the future.

In a statement Thursday Commissioner Guy said that he is of the opinion from the reports he has received that the confidence of the people in the stability of the banking institutions has returned to normal and that withdrawal of deposits is diminishing rapidly. Instead, the commissioner said, new accounts are being opened and this change in the situation will be more pronounced as the days pass.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SELECTED Arizona Grapefruit shipped from the orchard; box $4.25, half box $2.50, delivered to Los Angeles; other points in U. S. express charges collect; send check or money order. MRS. W. C. BEAL, Jr., Box 3, Somerton, Arizona.

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HAIG & JOHNSON, Brisbane, Australia—Indent agents; direct representation required for whole of Australia, if possible, for cotton piece goods; head office, 73 Ann St., Brisbane; agents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Perth.

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STAMPS FOR SALE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, Int. Labour Bureau; Juventute, called the children's stamps; Air Mails, etc., of Switzerland and Lichtenstein stamps; lists free. I. R. FLOGERZI, 65 Marktgasse, Berne, Switzerland.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

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Subsidence Of Fear Develops Wholesome Trend

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The closing months of 1931 seem to have developed a wholesome trend in the subsidence of fear and the dawning of a calmer determination to face actualities, in the opinion of Col. Allan M. Pope.

"Economic events themselves have produced this result," he said in a year-end survey, prepared for the Associated Press. Colonel Pope is president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, and executive vice-president of the First National Old Colony Corporation.

"We saw the rising tide of hoarding, and then we saw the reassuring ebb in that tide," he explained. "There was a brief flight of gold from our shores, but the phenomenon was a matter of history before its effect was adversely felt.

"The National Credit Corporation was brought into being, and the mere knowledge that such an effective emergency machinery could be and had been created to meet a situation was in a measure comparably as beneficial to the public mind as was the operation of the machinery itself.

"Fearfully we witnessed a persistent decline in commodity prices and then saw such important basic commodities as wheat, silver and oil find resistance points, and whatever the immediate trends may be, we know that the present maladjustments can be corrected and that we can find a solid level on which to build.

"With all of the severity and persistence of its hardships, 1931 has shown that we are neither helpless nor hopeless."

Colonel Pope said that the reaction centers in prices for goods and services, and explained that it was merely a part of a process of adjustment easily traced since the war.

UNEMPLOYED MEN GIVEN ROAD WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26—Formerly unemployed men are working on the scenic road from Springfield into the Berkshires where a Laurel Way is being developed on the stretch from Westfield to Chester.

Development of this stretch of roadside improvement was undertaken by the Westfield River Parkway Asociation and a part of the long stretch was cleared by men from the Westfield City Home. Brush has been cut out on the slopes bordering the road, bringing the evergreen laurel into view and promising wide expanses of beautiful blossoms next summer.

A part of the State appropriation of $350,000 for the landscape division of the Department of Public Works is being used in this work. Wherever possible vistas are being opened to permit glimpses of the Westfield River valley scenery.

GEORGIA POWER CO.

Georgia Power Company reports for the 12 months ended Nov. 30 net income of $6,271,000 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $7,305,795 in the like period of 1930.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ALLSTON, MASS.—Pleasant room; private family; convenient to two trolley lines; reasonable. Phone after 7 p. m., Stadium 1929.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1128 Boylston St.—Permanent and tourist guests; ample housekeeping facilities on each floor; all warm outside rooms. Ken. 1902.

BOSTON, MASS.—Desirable rooms at 365 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES CORMAN.

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.—Restricted section; most attractive one or two rooms with bath; fine commuting. 31 North Drive.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 W. 116th (Apt. 83)—Large, harmonious double living bedroom of the better quality, in friendly home; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. ROETTCHER.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wanted, gentleman to share an attractive, quiet and sunny furnished apartment in the Dresden; $60 monthly; meals optional. HOLMES, Apartment 66.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN—Now direct agents for one, or possibly two, other products selling to factory and industrial trade, to add to present work the selling of special, fully guaranteed power equipment product; a very profitable volume and positive repeating potential market available; man needs acquaintance among purchasing agents, superintendents and engineers; commission to be paid weekly; references exchanged. COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 235 Medford St., Charlestown, Mass.

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SWITZERLAND

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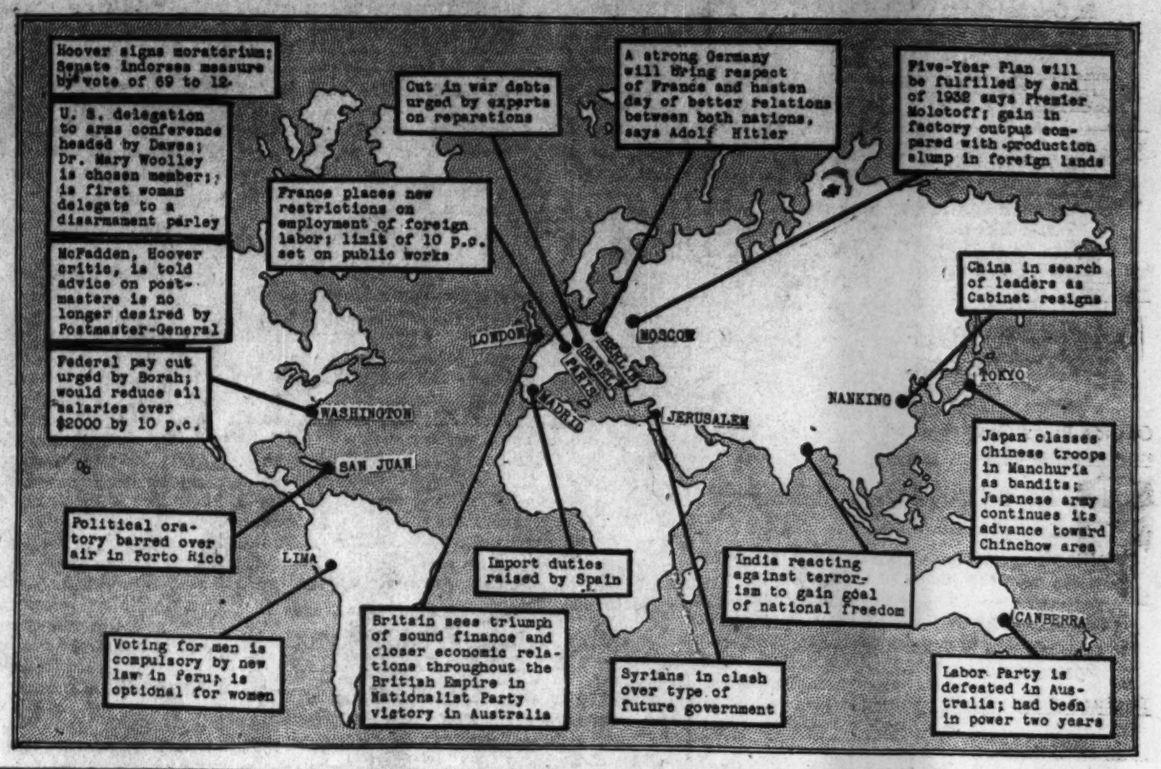
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Hoover signs moratorium; Senate indorses measure by vote of 69 to 12.
U. S. delegation to arms conference headed by Dawes; Dr. Mary Woolley is chosen member; is first woman delegate to a disarmament parley
McFadden, Hoover critic, is told advice on postmasters is no longer desired by Postmaster-General
Federal pay cut urged by Borah; would reduce all salaries over $2000 by 10 p.c.
Political oratory barred over air in Porto Rico
Voting for men is compulsory by new law in Peru; is optional for women
Cut in war debts urged by experts on reparations
France places new restrictions on employment of foreign labor; limit of 10 p.c. set on public works
A strong Germany will bring respect of France and hasten day of better relations between both nations, says Adolf Hitler
Five-Year Plan will be fulfilled by end of 1932 says Premier Molotoff; gain in factory output compared with production slump in foreign lands
China in search of leaders as Cabinet resigns
Japan classes Chinese troops in Manchuria as bandits; Japanese army continues its advance toward Chinchow area
India reacting against terrorism to gain goal of national freedom
Import duties raised by Spain
Britain sees triumph of sound finance and closer economic relations throughout the British Empire in Nationalist Party victory in Australia
Syrians in clash over type of future government
Labor Party is defeated in Australia; had been in power two years
LONDON
MOSCOW
WASHINGTON
SAN JUAN
LIMA
MADRID
JERUSALEM
NANKING
TOKYO
CANBERRA

All Nature

Common Polypody
(Polypodium virginianum)

Where: Generally on shaded rocks in leaf mold, ranging from northern North America to Alabama and from Maine westward across the continent. Allied species found in Europe and parts of Asia.

Distinguishing features: Fronds evergreen, smooth on both sides, simple, and deeply pinnatifid; fruit dots large, located midway between the midrib and the edge.

In allusion to the many-branching rootstalks of this common rock fern, its generic name of "Polypodium" is taken from the Greek meaning "many feet." Certainly when one finds a clump in the woods one of the first things noticed, next to the arrangement of fruit dots which determine the species, is the creeping, branched rootstalks, often covered with chaffy scales bearing scattered roundish knobs from which spring the leaf stalks or fronds.

A great many plants have different common names in various parts of the world, a difficulty which botanists surmount by using a brief, two-word, universally accepted description in Latin, which places allied plants in a single grouping and at the same time tells in which ways they differ. This fern in particular is endowed with a wide variety of names, some of the most commonly used being: rock-cap, stone fern, adder's fern, moss fern, snake fern, and stone brake.

A curious distribution of the various members of this group is still in the process of investigation. It has been found that whereas up until recently the English species was considered identical with that of New England and eastern North America generally, it really is distinctly different and has been so described. Strange as it may seem, one must search in the Rocky Mountains, particularly in Colorado, for the species most common to England. The common polypody, however, can be found in almost any woods across the continent.

Brevities

Humorist: During excavations in Italy, three statues were found 20 feet below the surface. We must admit that it seems a splendid idea.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Marion Talley can't sell her wheat profitably but she can get $12,000 to sing over the radio. Have other wheat farmers thought of cultivating their voices in response to this clamor for diversification?

Nashville Banner: There's nothing like keeping things in proportion. A Michigan policeman recovered an Austin and got 25 cents reward.

A Quotation for Today

THE gentle minde by gentle deeds is knowne,
For a man by nothing is so well bewrayed
As by his manners. —SPENSER.

In Lighter Vein

Axiom Proved

"The pen is mightier than the sword."

"You are a pacifist?"

"No, but how can you sign a check with a sword?" — *Gente Nostra* (Rome).

Aha!

The Royal Academician noticed a drawing of a fish by a pavement artist, and asked what sort of fish it was supposed to be.

"A shark, sir," replied the artist.

"It is quite clear that you have never seen a shark," said the R. A., with a contemptuous laugh.

"That's right, sir," said the artist. "But, after all, some of those Academy chaps have painted angels, you know."—*Meccano Magazine.*

Foot Longings

"Speaking about the odd way children have of expressing themselves," writes E. A. S., "this is reported of a little girl who accompanied her mother to a department store. 'Mother,' she said, 'while you were looking at a dress, I saw a pair of shoes that just made my feet water.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Best Policy

The young insurance agent had gone out with a prospective client for a round of golf, and could do no better than an approximate 116.

"But you've not been playing anything like your usual game," suggested his opponent.

"Oh, yes," replied the agent, "this is my usual game."

"Well! Bring round that proposal tomorrow morning and I'll sign it. You may be no golfer, but you are at least an honest man!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Dust Was Incidental

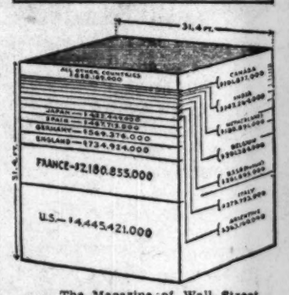
Mistress: "Weren't you surprised to see that Bobby was able to write your name on the dust on the piano?"

Maid: "Yes, ma'am. I didn't think the little fellow could write!"

Important Day Puzzle

My 1st is in Monday, but not in Saturday.
My 2nd is in Tuesday, but not in Friday.
My 3rd is in Wednesday, but not in Thursday.
My 4th is in Every Day, but not in a Month.
My 5th is in Tuesday, but not in Sunday.
My 6th is in Daily, but not in Weekly.
My 7th is in Thursday, but not in Monday.
My 8th is in Saturday, but not in Friday.
My whole is an important day.
What day is it?

Worth Knowing



The Magazine of Wall Street
ALL THE GOLD IN THE WORLD

All the monetary gold in the world could be fused into a cube 31.4 feet on a side, weighing 18,600 tons and worth $11,215,033,000. The figures show the proportionate shares of gold held by the leading countries, from the July report of the Federal Reserve Board. Holdings of France and the United States have since increased.

What They Say

Like the Widow's Cruse

"A book is like the widow's cruse of oil; you dip into it again and again, and the contents remain exactly what they were. Investment in books is a capital investment, the capital of which never undergoes wastage or deterioration."—*J. Ramsay MacDonald.*

An Analogy

"Maybe the railroads need higher rates, but $10 tickets didn't save the theaters when movies began to take the business."—*M. A. Hurley.*

What Carnegie Did in Depression

"One thousand business leaders could end this present slump without a superplan, without resort to taxation of bureaucratic interference, if they would do simply what Andrew Carnegie always did in hard times. In every depression he got his plants ready for the next period of business activity by junking every piece of out-of-date equipment and by replacing it with equipment that produced at lower costs."—*Carl A. Johnson, president of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.*

The Far East

"The interest in American and international news throughout the Orient is simply tremendous." — *Miles W. Vaughn, Far Eastern manager for United Press.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Winter Bedfellows

San Antonio, Texas

A LOVER of all animals in a small Texas city discovered a hen on her back porch, hovering a small kitten.

The hen, it seems, had decided to abandon her roosting place in the tree when winter weather came, preferring to sit on a sack on the porch. The kitten, looking for a warm place to spend the cold nights, made friends with the hen.

Now when night falls the kitten cuddles up to biddy, who tucks him under her wing, and they enjoy the comfort and companionship each affords the other. Thus winter makes strange bedfellows.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Etc. (L. M. A., who asks if this common abbreviation for the Latin *et cetera* "refers entirely to inanimate things")—The Latin expression means literally "and other things," but there is the implication that the other things are of similar kind. Restricting "etc." to inanimate things would seem to be a difficult rule to maintain, especially in view of the way it fits into such a sentence as: "The winter birds of New England, the jays, nuthatches, chickadees, woodpeckers, etc., were in evidence."

So-called (A. O. H.)—Yes, the principal emphasis is on the first syllable, *so'-kauld*, but secondary stress is required on the second. (This department has adopted the practice of looking up even the most familiar words. Once—and only once—it was felt that an answer might be furnished hastily, without reference to the authority accepted by this newspaper. The word was "so-called" and principal emphasis on the second syllable was suggested!)

Poincaré, Painlevé, Clemenceau (H. E. C.)—The principal thing in pronouncing these French names is to watch the *n*. It is capitalized in each instance below to indicate that it is silent, but that the preceding vowel is nasalized.

The first is *PwaN-ka-ray'*, with secondary stress on the first two syllables; first *a* as in *pat*, second as in *ask*, third as in *ace*.

The second is *PaN-le-vay'*, with secondary stress on first syllable; first *a* as in *pat*, *e* as in *maker*, second *a* as in *ace*.

The third is *Klay-maN-so'*, with secondary stress on the first two syllables; first *a* as in *ace*, second as in *arm*, *o* as in *old*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Tunk and Tollywamp

YOU'LL LIKE THE LAND OF WAKENPLAY; IT'S SOMETIMES CALLED "THE LAND OF HAPPY TOYS"
JUST FOLLOW AND I'LL SHOW YOU THE WAY.
SO DOWN THEY GO THROUGH THE HOLLOW TREE TRUNK
OUT AT LAST INTO THE MORNING SUNSHINE!
BUT IT TAKES A WHOLE HOUR TO GET TUNK SAFE AND HAPPY THROUGH THE SQUIRREL'S FRONT DOOR

[To Be Continued Next Wednesday.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1931 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Public Appreciates Boldness

THE result of the recent election in Australia reiterates a lesson which was impressively taught in the coalition victory in Great Britain and which may reasonably have application in the approaching presidential election in the United States. It is that the general public, conscious of the acuteness and the importance of the problems that face the world today, asks nothing better than bold leadership.

The public does not even ask in advance what its leaders will do; once it is aware of the need of action, it is prepared to give a blank check. The British election furnished proof that the people, when they are aroused to exceptional needs, will put their confidence in statesmen who promise to act drastically.

Though economists and politicians have known for many years that the world had got on the wrong track, they generally have not ventured to take the necessary steps for fear of public opinion. There may be two views about the desirability of cutting down wages and spending less on state services; but that controversy is apart from the present point. What will be generally agreed is that politicians naturally shrink from retrenchment because they believe that the electorate will sweep them away if they adopt what they presume to be unpopular though necessary measures.

On this assumption, there have been dire and gloomy prognostications in the United States to the effect that President Hoover could not possibly be reëlected because it happens that his Administration has fallen in a period of depleted government revenues and the unpalatable policy of increased taxation must be resorted to if public finances are to be kept on a sound basis. But Mr. Hoover has faced this prospect unequivocally. He has frankly told Congress and the people that higher taxes will be necessary if their books are to be kept straight. Moreover, he has transmitted to the people the inescapable news that the payments on debts due from abroad cannot be collected for the present and probably will have to be revised. Withal, there is evidence that many Americans like their President better because in these matters he has shown more of the directness of an engineer than the unctuousness of a politician.

England has shown that the timidity of politicians is baseless. There is plenty of talk of trusting democracy, but politicians do not sufficiently place their trust in democracy. They think that they must never do anything which the voters might find unpleasant. Yet in England a policy of readjustment of doles and of wages and of finances, which might well be supposed to be distasteful, produced the largest majority ever known in the British Parliament.

The remedy in that case may be right or wrong; the point is that, when the public is informed, it is prepared to vote against its own apparent immediate interests. What is true of internal affairs is equally true of international affairs. Enlightened persons long have been convinced that there must be international economic accords, financial accords, political accords; that there must be real disarmament, a cessation of competition, greater coöperation; but while they have been prepared to advocate these things mildly and vaguely, they have not ventured to put them as definite propositions officially before the public.

Many who should lead have assumed that the public would not understand and would resent any bold treatment of war debts, trade barriers, armaments, and other vital subjects. These "leaders" lag behind events and uneasily hope that public opinion will catch up to them before they are forced by the facts to declare themselves.

Yet the peoples are far more awake to realities than is generally thought. They may not always understand the sequence of causes and consequences, but they know that something should be done without delay, and they eagerly await not eloquent speeches but practical proposals.

The statesmen would be agreeably surprised were they to make a plain appeal to the peoples. It is their duty to do so. As leaders they must lead, and if they do so, they will find that the walls of ignorance and of fear will quickly fall. Democracy is to be trusted if statesmen rise to the height of their responsibilities.

Speaking of American Speech

THE provincialisms of speech peculiar to several large sections of the United States will be laid away among forgotten things when present groups of western students begin to take part in national affairs.

This is the conclusion of a no less august body than the Western Association of Teachers of Speech, which met recently in Pasadena, Calif. The hope is not new, insomuch as it is generally conceded that the speech of the great American public is far below the level which might reasonably be looked for in a country where such vast opportunities prevail for even the humblest to gain knowledge.

Standardized speech has long been the aim of educators in the United States, but it is a difficult task, to say the least, to separate the New Englander, the southerner and the middle westerner from their so-called favorite bits of dialect. So, in the interests of intellectual progress, the success of this association in isolating a particular group to serve as models of good pronunciation must be viewed with admiration. No doubt this is a definite step forward. People have long been quick to note and put to use what is "good" in manners, but equally slow in recognizing and using what is "good" in speech.

However, there may be those, though recognizing the obvious advantage of a standardized speech, who will regret the passing of many of the delightful speech mannerisms which now prevail—not omitting the "Yankee" twang which some educators deplore.

For in many parts of the United States, dialect almost amounts to a definite folk language. The New Englanders' "a's" that have the sound of "ah" have their own charm, and many an easterner visiting the South would be loath to relinquish the pleasure of standing between the white pillars of a southern colonial doorway and hearing a soft, courteous voice drawl: "Please, suh, won't yo' all jes' step right inside?"

Why Britain Is Singled Out

ALL the bankers giving evidence at Washington qualify their remarks about the war debt settlements by saying "a good word for England," as Mr. Otto H. Kahn put it. Why is Great Britain singled out? The answer lies in the agreements—she got the least generous terms.

One reason for this was that she signed first. Another reason was that she made so little fuss about it. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived in New York one December morning in 1922, went straight to Washington, attached the British signature to "the greatest financial transaction in history," and was back at Southampton by the end of January, 1923. It took some of the other debtors years to notice the dotted line.

Yet Mr. Baldwin did not get what he thought were fair terms. It is known that he felt abashed by the reception of his alternative proposals by the World War Foreign Debt Commission at Washington. But he was in the presence of creditors, and did not press the matter, because Great Britain wished to reëstablish her credit, and a necessary preliminary was the funding of the war debt to America. But he did allow his chagrin to escape in an interview on his return. Pointing to the settlement in his portfolio, he told the reporters at Southampton: "If you look at the Senate, you will find that the majority come from the agricultural and pastoral communities and do not realize the meaning of any international debt." Nevertheless, the agreement received British ratification without further public heart searchings.

Perhaps Mr. Baldwin's outburst made things better for succeeding funding missions. At any rate, they came back with much better terms. Senator David A. Reed, in a question to Mr. Kahn, implied that France is paying only for her post-armistice borrowings. The suggestion does not properly convey the facts. Provision is made in the agreement for the repayment of every cent that France borrowed before as well as after the armistice. The remission occurred in the amount of interest that the French were charged. On the average, France pays 1.6 per cent, Italy 0.4 per cent and Belgium 1.8 per cent. However, the British were charged as much as 3.3 per cent.

Future discussion over war debts will afford plenty of opportunity for finding out that the chief characteristic of the war debts is their diversity. That, after all, was the fruit of the application of "capacity to pay" as the formula of settlement—another reason why Britain was singled out in the settlement and should again be singled out in any reassessment of altered capacities.

Plenty of Work for Thinkers

THE thousands of written suggestions for improvements taken from the letter boxes of the General Electric factories are straws in the wind. These ideas from the workers are solicited and the acceptable ones rewarded. It is significant that during the present period of slackened enterprise there has been a reduction in the number of ideas submitted.

The significance is two-sided. On the one side it is almost impossible to escape the inference that increased difficulties in "making ends meet," pressure of economic uncertainty and social unrest are hostile to sprightly thought. On the other it may be inferred that neglect to guard thought against the lethargic influence of enforced absence from work is costing much in terms of mental agility and is a factor impeding the solution of present business problems.

The ebb and flow of suggestions in the General Electric boxes indicate that prosperity and activity go hand in hand with ideas. That the business slump has been accompanied by a slump in the exercise of intelligence need not, however, be taken to indicate that material prosperity is necessary to ideas. Rather, it is the other way around. What does become evident in the recent reduction of submitted ideas is that human thinking often is too ready to admit defeat, too willing to accept its difficulties as larger than its capabilities, too prone to elaborate upon its troubles.

Not that workers have lacked patience—even stoicism—in this period of stress. Not that they have fallen short of the stature to which Labor has raised itself. But it is evident thought has not been held to that line of advancement along which it naturally flowed in easier times.

The necessity for ideas to put in motion the tremendous machine with which civilization has equipped itself to meet its material needs has been emphasized time and time again in the last two years. It behooves those at the helm of industry to encourage as well as contribute to the flow of ideas at this time. And it behooves workers to allow no useful thought to lie idle just because hands lie idle.

The value that has been placed by industry on the worker's thoughts today has lifted him far above the status of a drudge providing man power. The worker likewise must place a high value upon his mental ability, and can, in the exercise of it, make an important contribution to his own and others' prosperity.

The Future of the Antitrust Laws

AMERICAN industry is asking itself what, if anything, Congress will do to the antitrust laws. The President's message to Congress states that "there is wide conviction that some change should be made, especially in the procedure under these laws." The President does not favor their repeal in face of the probability that such action would lead to price fixing and monopoly. But he has asked Congress to give attention to the possibility of modernizing the antitrust laws with respect to industries founded upon natural resources, such as bituminous coal, oil and lumber, where destructive competition produces waste and brings hardship upon employers, employees and the public. He believes that the special economic characteristics of these industries warrant the liberalizing of the antimonopoly laws in their favor.

The President's recommendation is a reflection of the agitation, which has been gaining headway for several years, against the antitrust legislation. There are some who would repeal it forthwith; others favor "modernization" only; a third group insists that the laws be let stand unchanged.

The Sherman Act was adopted in 1890 in response to a popular demand to check "big business" from strangling competition. The abhorrence of monopolies was then at its height. The doctrine of laissez-faire had prevented the Government from restraining the combinations. But popular demand was too imperious and the doctrine had to yield to legal restraint.

But changing times have brought some change of attitude. The Supreme Court of the United States has through judicial decisions tempered the rigidity of the antitrust laws to the needs of a changing industrial and social order. There are, however, limits to the kind and amount of change which the court can produce in a legislative enactment. The alteration in the law which the President urges is a question for Congress, and as such raises far-reaching problems of social and economic control.

To place the bituminous coal, oil and lumber industries outside the reach of the antitrust laws may be economically desirable. But Congress cannot let the matter rest there. If monopoly in these natural industries is economically desirable, it will have to be a regulated monopoly in order that the public might not be overreached. For the interest which stands paramount to the economic is the social. This is the larger problem of monopoly.

The extent to which monopoly is to be recognized, the means and extent of regulation, are problems awaiting a progressive solution.

Skyscraper Home Life

THOSE charming skyscraper homes running up to twenty-seven stories—will they be multiplied when building picks up again? Coöperative they were, but hardly communistic. Costing $4000 to $5000 a room and selling in sets of fours to sevens, they were not exactly Soviet in their simplicity, though certain features of collectivism appear to have crept into the day's routine in them.

For instance, if one living on the second floor and about to break an egg into the skillet for breakfast should let her thought wander from her own affair, it might take in twenty-five exactly similar kitchens, one after another, above her. And three other similar tiers of kitchens rising around her. In 107 duplicate kitchens, perhaps 214 other hands would be poised over identical gas ranges, each with an identical egg.

Indeed, if one began to think about what the neighbors were doing on the floor above, and the floor above that, and so on up to the neat little houses built on the roof, home might seem like a palatial barracks and the 300 persons inside its walls a little regiment. Same roof, same door, same furnace, same this, same that, same other thing, twenty-seven floors up one way and twenty-seven down the next. Communism de luxe?

But, the residents report, it doesn't turn out that way. A skyscraper dweller's apartment can be his own individual expression of home just as an Englishman's home can be his castle. And though every apartment may have the same number of rooms, layout and general appearance before the lease is signed, there are few that fail to achieve a flavor of their own by the time the pictures are hung.

It is said that as soon as the lessee of an up-to-the-minute skyscraper home enters and shuts his own front door, he has pulled up the drawbridge between his own family and the world, and even his neighbor's radio cannot easily penetrate the remoteness of his soundproofed haven.

Editorial Notes

Tax experts are perplexed whether candy is a food, a necessity or a luxury. Father probably thinks it a luxury and Mother a necessity. Little Willie would like to have it considered a food.

That chauffeur who is credited with inventing a new and more powerful microscope must have got his inspiration looking for a parking place.

Seeing that their economic ills are traceable mainly to military losses, the nations should try to make this a depression to end wars.

Londoners Are London

ONE day a more than usually heroic tourist will cross the Atlantic, spend a few weeks in London without entering one of her famous buildings—and go home with a first-class understanding of Britain's capital. It is surprising someone hasn't done it already—and recorded its advantages. Such a course is cheaper—no entrance fees, tips or catalogues; easier—no endless, beeswaxed galleries to be traversed, no queues to be borne; and more satisfying, because, heretical as the statement may seem, you can match London's buildings elsewhere; but Londoners at home are, as a people, unique. And they are, moreover, the true guide to the secret of London's greatness today.

Our more than usually heroic tourist will have a busy time sorting out impressions, for not all inhabitants of London are Londoners. Sooner or later she molds them all to her way, but there is an intermediary stage during which the Aberdonian is still Aberdonian and the man from "down under" still feels the pull of the plains. The heroic one will in time learn to distinguish between Londoners and the about-to-be's.

Meanwhile, there is hardly a better occasion upon which to observe this city's singular process of molding her people to her pattern than a royal procession.

Every window suddenly puts out a flag and a knot of excited faces. The pavements are thick with City workers and their wives and children up from the suburbs. The ordinary noises of the City are not. Instead there is a cheerful hum of conversation. Then a mounted policeman trots briskly up the street, the conversation fades to an expectant murmur, and there comes that music which rings most sweetly in the ears of the true Londoner—the "clink-clink" of the harness of the Lifeguardsmen's horses, then the crunch of wheels over the newly sanded roadway. And if the wheels bear King and Queen or members of the Family, the Londoners' delight has no restraint. Windows are a-flutter with scarves and handkerchiefs. Shrill young voices vie lustily with the bells in neighboring steeples.

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Now, if you want to get a little closer to London's heart, watch the City men on the pavement, especially the older City men. If you know an artist who can cram more loyalty into the simple act of raising a bowler hat and holding it aloft, that artist is a genius.

One of the principal characteristics of London is its common sense. You see it in these street pageants. The people cheer, they are unaffectedly glad to see Their Majesties, and they will always give a warm welcome to visiting monarchs and notabilities. But the effect is always of level-headed and very courteous gentlemen offering sincere greetings.

You see it again in the crowning pageant of London's year, the Lord Mayor's Show. No doubt the Lord Mayor is a very proud man as he rides to invite the guests to his banquet. And by way of returning the compliment to the thousands of Londoners who line the streets to greet him, he organizes various enlivening features, generally taking the form of tableaus or groups recalling some famous figures in London's history, or famous movements. The participants in these tableaus do so with great good humor, and the crowd is equally appreciative of the occasion. But compare the Lord Mayor's Show with a Nice Carnival or a Paris Mi-Carême and you will realize that whatever else may happen, the Londoner will never lose his head.

At the other end of the scale are two significant scenes which can be witnessed almost any time of the year—the Hyde Park orators and the no less fiery demagogues of Tower Hill.

To the stranger the freedom of speech allowed these men and women, and the toleration accorded them by their audiences, must be astonishing. Go to the vicinity of the Marble Arch any fine Sunday afternoon and you will hear things said about England's proudest institutions that, said elsewhere, about some other countries' institutions, would spell instant arrest. Your instinctive glance is for a policeman. Nor will you need to look far. The man in blue is there all right, but frankly amused at the speaker's panegyrics.

The rest of the audience listens, or does not listen, and the orator continues his tub-thumping, pausing at last to take in a fresh supply of breath for the peroration. This is the Cockney listener's opportunity. If brevity is the soul of wit, those who would fairly judge Cockney humor should go to Hyde Park and learn for themselves the sheer wealth of meaning that can be packed into such a simple remark as "'Oo did?" or "Not 'arf!" Your Cockney can preach with the best of them, but it is his delight to wait carefully for the proper moment and then, with pungent phrase, to puncture the expanding bubble of oratory.

On Tower Hill, meetings take place every midday, and as the audience is almost entirely collected within the shadow of the warehouses wherein they spend their working hours, the discussions and the general air are more business-like. You can hear some very good speaking on Tower Hill, but do not make the mistake of imagining that all the members of the audience who ask questions, and otherwise help the speaker on, are mere dockers. Neighboring Tower Green is a place of sinister memories, and the general temper of Tower Hill oratory has that touch which hints of Russia. The men who are paid to cultivate its atmosphere leave little to chance.

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Here, then, you have three illustrations of the way in which Londoners "let off steam." Tower Hill sounds very dreadful to unaccustomed ears. But if you want a very fair indication of what goes on in the mind of the average middle-class Londoner you cannot do better than go to Hyde Park one fine Sunday afternoon. It is one of the few free shows that are genuinely entertaining from start to finish, and one of the few, at any price, which successfully combine entertainment with instruction. Despite its often flippant air, the Hyde Park assembly does reach down to essentials.

Gladstone's advice regarding the top of a bus as the ideal place from which to observe London is still hard to beat, although too many people concern themselves only with what is on the other side of the windows. Watch a crowd struggling to board a bus during the "rush hours." Fierce? Ill-humored? Only so far as you yourself might be if at the end of a day's work your home-getting depended upon a convincing show of ferocity. But look, here comes an old lady of the working class, burdened with a basket. She stands on the fringe of the crowd, hopeless of a place on the bus. But also on the fringe of the crowd is a man who sees her plight. "Hi! Make way for Ma! Come along, Ma. In yer goes. They'll make room for yer inside some'ow!" As if by magic a way is good-humoredly held open for the old lady as she hauls herself onto the bus. Then the struggle is renewed—but not until "Ma" is safely aboard.

Mere dimensions do not greatly affect the Londoner's regard for his city, nor the fact that parts of the Tower are old enough to have known the glance of the Conqueror, that there are walls, baths, monuments which may have echoed the voice of a Cæsar. These things may be so, but the really important thing for us is that it is London's Tower, that the old wall is London's wall. . . . Just where the distinction begins and ends is more easily felt than explained. If and when the stranger can sense it he will be hardly a stranger at all.

H. G. S.

Notes From German Cities

German Boys Play "St. Joan"

GERMAN school children, especially boys, who have attained an age at which literature can be appreciated, are proverbially fond of the German classics. They are well read in English classic and dramatic literature also. It is no uncommon thing for them to act the whole or a large part of a Shakespearean play at breaking up or on a similar fête day and do it admirably. A new departure was recently undertaken by the sixth-form boys—primaner, as they are termed here—of the Hamburg Herder School. They ventured on a performance of G. Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan" in the translation by Siegfried Trebitsch. The boys in their enthusiasm made no cuts and presented a play lasting over four hours. No one in the audience, which filled the large hall of the school to overflowing, appeared bored, however, but on the contrary. The services of a talented young actress, Barbara Schuchard, had been obtained for the name part, but otherwise all rôles were given, and given admirably, by the boys. Scenery and effects and incidental music by the school orchestra were highly commendable. It was a performance that might have delighted "G. B. S." himself.

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Wagner Composition Found

A composition of Richard Wagner's has, after a long search, been located. It is in possession of a lady in Munich. It consists of six fanfares for military band which were written by Wagner in the late eighties for the Bavarian Chevauleger regiment then stationed at Bayreuth. Being exceptionally florid and complicated in instrumentation they were not played many times, the Kapellmeister declaring his men could not manage them, but that professional artists were needed to do the music justice. The composition, written in pencil, disappeared into the regimental archives. It came into possession of the Kapellmeister's widow some twelve years ago when the regiment was dissolved after the war. Efforts are being made to bring the interesting find before the public.

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An Experiment In Experiments

The audience attending the first experimental lecture this winter arranged by the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut, the famous German research laboratories outside Berlin, was greatly astonished at facing an empty table. The usual array of bottles, glasses, tubes and gas burners was missing. Instead, a screen stretched across the wall. Then Prof. Alfred Stock, of the Technical University in Karlsruhe, began his experiments in a mysterious way and these appeared greatly magnified on the screen, visible to all and not just a few in the front rows as usually is the case. This was made possible by a new apparatus developed by Professor Stock and the optical works of Carl Zeiss. It consists of a camera box large enough to carry on experiments in it. What happens in the box is projected onto the screen. The audience was able to follow several chemical reactions, such as the dissolution of substances, the forming of crystals, the disintegration of water by electricity. It was especially interested to discover that only the little bits of charcoal dancing in the tip of a candle flame produce the light.

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Juggling Figures

Dr. Finkelstein, a young Pole, who arrived in Germany recently, entertained and puzzled the Berliners no little at the Wintergarten vaudeville by adding up a column of figures more rapidly than anyone could read them, by learning billions and trillions by heart, in the flash of a second, and by doing many other things bewildering to the most learned mathematicians. Dr. Finkelstein, for instance, draws a chessboard of twenty-five squares and asks that someone may fill in the figures. He looks at it for less than a minute—his record time is fifteen seconds—and then repeats the twenty-five figures forward, backward and in spiral fashion. It is quite simple, he assures one.

* * *

Bountiful Fruit Harvest

The fruit harvest in south Germany this year was large. Cheap loans for the transport and purchase of fruit have been granted. The shores on the German side of Lake Constance are an especially rich fruit region. In some parts of this land an interesting old custom still prevails. Until October 3, fruit may remain on the trees, but not longer, no matter how brightly the sun may shine. The fruit must be gathered before "Gallus Day," or anybody may take it. A proverb says: "When Gallus Day is past, whatever fruit remains hanging is mine."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Children Notice Things

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is a factor, and it is not the only important one, which those who would nullify or repeal the prohibition law seem to have overlooked in their headlong attempt to do anything to ridicule and render abortive this law.

This is the inborn consideration which the average American parent shows for the welfare of his children. A recent illustration came to the notice of the writer. The father had volunteered the information that a certain commodity allegedly used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor had been discontinued among his line of goods.

Asked for his reason in refusing to handle what seemed to be a very remunerative article, he said that his children were reaching the age when they had "begun to notice things," and he was afraid of the effect it might have on their future.

J. McA. T.

Chickasha, Okla.